

Libellus Orthographicus :

OR,

The diligent School-boy's
DIRECTORY.

Being certain plain and profitable
Dialogue-wise-placed Rules and
Directions, for the better Un-
standing of (*especially*) the Eng-
lish-orthography.

By *Thomas Hunt*, Mr. of Arts of *Pembroke*
Colledge in *Oxford*, and School-Master
at *St. Dunstons* in the East.

*Quint. Perueniri ad summum, nisi ex prin-
cipis, non potest.*

LONDON:

Printed by *T. Jobson*, and are to be sold by
John Hancock at the first shop of *Popes-*
Head Alley in *Cornhil*, and *Francis*
Cossinet at the *Anchor and Mariner*
in *Tower-street*. 1661.

~~12985 648.~~

1568/3595.

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1800

DIRECTORY

Being certain plan and
Directions for the
Landing of (specimens) the
No. 1000



LONDON:

Printed by T. Cadell, and sold by
W. Woodcock, at the Museum,
in Pall Mall, and by
J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Church-yard.



To the much Honor'd

Sir Laurence Bromfield

Knight and Colonel, all
Heath and Happiness.

Honor'd Sir,

Although the Piece
I now present you,
as it is in its *self*,
and as it may relate to you,
be but a weak and worthless
Work; *indeeds it is* not at all
worthy your view, even in

A 3 the

The Epistle

the least: yet, *quale quale est*,
since at the earnest request
of *some*, that are well-wish-
ers to the publike, I am
somewhat encouraged to be
(though unwillingly) wil-
ling therewith to trouble the
Press a little; Let me a little
press you to the trouble, so
far (I beseech you) as to
accept of its Patronage;
which, that you may the less
unwillingly accept of, I can
assure you, no *St. Peters*
Bonds abide is here, that is,

no-

Dedicatory.

nothing that tends, either to
Schism in Church, or *Sedi-*
tion in State.

W^{ere} it (I confels) such
an one as *Ælian's Tactics*,
a Discourse of ordering and
embattelling an *Army*, of
ranking of *Soldiers*, a some-
thing *de Arte Militaria*, or
so, perchance it might a lit-
tle please you (Sir) my spe-
cial, good, and onely true
Friend, as being in some
small measure *Opus par Pa-*
trono: But being onely cer-

A 4

tain

The Epistle

tain DIALOGUES of ordering the *Alphabet*, of ranking of *Syllables*, a something *de Arte Literaria*, and the like: I presume it will profit your Grand-child, my towardsly Scholar; he being (had this been directed to him) altogether *Patronus par operi*. And in very deed for his sake, (a something to shew my thankfulness, for the many undeserv'd favors received from you, and by your means from others,)

181 † A was

Dedictory.

was it first thought on: for
his sake, (to use Homers ex-
pression, *ἢ μὴ καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν*) first,
though *crassa Minerva* rude-
ly (as we say) penn'd, and
now at last publish't.

But whatsoever it be, such
as it is, thus penn'd, thus
publish'd, your protection is
humbly pray'd, at leastwise
your courteous Acceptance
thereof: for although Chry-
sipus his *το ἀγνόν, ἡ ἀνέμω* holds
not good here; this being
(as I have already confes-
sed)

The Epistle

sed) none of the best, and
therefore not at all praise-
worthy: yet since there is
in it *something* that may
benefit your Sonne and
other young Scholars; yea
Apprentices, and some others
also; provided they be not
altogether *τῆς παιδείας ἀργυρότερον ἔχοντες*,
your courteous Acceptance
(in my esteem, *huius, quic-
quid est scriptiunculae, Genius*)
will put a value on, and *plena
manu* (as we say) sufficiently
crown both it, and me its
(51) Author;

Dedictory.

Author; who am exceedingly glad of *this* opportunity, to witness to you, yea, and to our *English-world* too, (so far as I am able) how deeply I am

(SIR,)

*Your most engaged friend,
and most ready servant;*

Thomas Hunt.

To

To the READER.

WHat was more than
twenty years ago by
the by, (only let a by-work)
practised among my weaker mi-
nor-Scholars in private, I now
take the boldness to print for the
publike. Many of my abler
then-Scholars (now Fathers
of children, I had almost said
Grand-fathers) by their often
(and that very lately too) in
my bearing, lovingly and li-
kingly repeating what I did so
then,

To the Reader.

then, have (in part) put me upon what I do now; of which, if any be well-done, 'tis well; if otherwise, let me be blamed for the failings, censured for the faults; yet so blamed, so censured (I beseech thee) as that I be not altogether discouraged to amend what's amiss: if this (now blushing exposed to public view) chance to have the happiness to deserve a Reimpression: in the mean while I remain thine,

Tho: Hunt.

Gratulatory ex-tempore Ver-
ses of three, quondam-Scho-
lars to T. H.

B Ad times, bad Books, most commonly
produce;

Times better, better Books, of better use :
And now (if any) trust me! this is one
Deserves Youth's commendations: for 'tis
none

Of those that slyly teach boys, youth, & men
Rebellionfly to handle Pike, or Pen.

This, this hint's Loyalty; this, this is good,
And Hunt's, hunt's not for praise, (much
less) for blood.

Accept it then, upon it (School-boy) pore;
For, for Orthography thou needst no more;
And since, like This, none extant was be-
fore,

'Tis worth thy pains to read it o're & o're.

S. T. i. c.

and H: on T

Rader, *this* School-boy's Directory's
none

Of the **THE** Directory: *that was one,*
(*Though for a while, the same some did*
adore)

Just worth three farthings twice told, and
no more:

Of more worth's this by far; *this, this is one*
Learns all to spell all, but Rebellion.

May't prosper then! And, as by it before
I better'd was, so now let thousands more.

R. W. g.

All sorts of words this little Book
spells: *none*

Excepted are, onely Rebellion.

Since then 'tis loyal, carp not at it, (Sir!)

Left (like T. H.) it prove a Sufferer.

W. B. c. p.

T. H. his School-boys to

MOMUS.

MOMUS! since this small Book will
profit us,

Commend it, or come mend it, or Mo-

Will not? Canst frown: frown then,
for thy frown more

Commends it than thy smile can: frown
therefore.

~~Libellus~~
~~Since then in loyal camp not at it, (Sill)~~
~~Libellus (like T. H.) it prove a Libellus.~~

W. L. c. p.



Libellus Orthographicus :

Or, The School boy's Directory.

DIALOGUE I.

Adam, Benjamin.

Of Orthography.

A. **B** *En. what Book is that ?*

B. *Libellus Orthographicus.*

A. *Why is it call'd so ?*

B. *Because it containeth Rules for the better understanding of Orthography.*

A. *What is Orthography ?*

B. *Orthography is that part of Grammar that teacheth with what Letters any Word is to be spell'd.*

A. *How many things doth it treat of ?*

B. *Four things.*

A. *Which be they ?*

B. *First Letters, Secondly Syllables, (to which I shall also ad Words. Thirdly, Right utterance. And fourthly, Points of sentences. of all which in their order.*

B. *First*

- A. First then of the first, to wit. Letters.
 B. Of letters, see the following-Dialogue.

DIALOGUE II.

Charls, David.

Of letters in general.

C. **D**avid what is a letter?

D. Honest *Charls*, a letter is the least part of a word.

C. How many letters are there?

D. Twenty four.

C. Name them.

D. *A b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z.*

C. How many things belong to every letter?

D. Three things.

C. Which be they?

1. Name

D 2. Figure

3. Force

whereby it's } call'd.
 } known.
 } pronounc'd.

C. What are made of letters?

D. Syllables.

C. What of Syllables?

D. Words.

C. What of words?

D. A speech, which is either prose, or verse.

C. How many waies are letters distinguish'd?

D. Two waies, according to 1. shape, 2. sound.

C. Let

C. Let us hear what can be said of letters distinguished according to their shape?

D. That you shall, but because *Emanuel* and *Francis* have undertaken that task, I shall leave it to them to discourse of.

DIALOGUE III.

Emanuel, Francis.

Of letters distinguished according to shape.

E. **F** *Francis*, how are letters distinguished according to their shape?

F. First into *great*, as A, B, C, or secondly *small* as a b c.

E. When must we write great letters? when small?

F. We must write *great* letters in the beginning of,

I. Sentences, as *Fear God, Honor the King*:

II. Proper names, as *Henry, Thomas, Severn, Oxford*: to which we may ad also names of

1. Arts, as *Grammar, Logick*.

2. Trades, as *Clothier, Sadler*.

3. Offices, as *Bishop, Major*.

4. Dignities, as *Majesty, Highness*.

III. The more eminent words of sentences, as this of *Calvin's*:

Never did man truly fear *God*, but he likewise honor'd the *King*: here the more eminent words, to wit, *God*, and *King*, are written with

B ₂

great

great letters, as you see: also that of *Charles's*:
 Durab'le is that *State* where *Aaron* commands
 the people, and where *Moses* commands *Aa-*
ron: but most happy in the continuance, where
God commands both: here *State*, *Aaron*, *Moses*,
God are written also with great letters.

4. Every verse in a Poem; as,
May we all live more loyal and more true,
To give to Cæsar and to God their due.

E. How I perceibe that the beginning of
 sentences of proper names, of the more emi-
 nent words of sentences, and lastly of every
 verse are written with *great* letters; but
 (friend,) concerning *proper* names, are there
 many kinds of them?

F. Yea, as the names 1. of heathenish Gods,
Jupiter, *Neptune*, 2. Men *Charly*, *James*.
 3. Rivers, *Thames*, *Avon*. 4. Winds, *East-wind*,
North-wind, of which there are 32 according
 to the Sea mans Card. 5. Moneths, which are
 12. in number, as you know. 6. Heathenish
 Goddesses, *Juno*, *Venus*. 7. Women, *Alice*,
Mary. 8. Cities, *London*, *Worcester*. 9. Islands,
Britain, *Cyprus*: 10. Countries, *France*, *Spain*:
 these *ten* are all proper names, and therefore
 must be written with *great* letters.

E. What say you to *all* other names or
 words?

F. I say that all other words are commonly
 written with *small* letters.

E. When

E. When great letters are set *alone*, or but few together, what do they signifie, or stand sometime for?

F. They stand sometimes,

1. For *whole words*, so *M. T. C.* stand for Mark, Tully, Cicero, *L* for Lord, *LL.* for Lords, *B.* for Bishop, *BB.* for Bishops; or,

2. For a *Number*, so *(I)* standeth for one, *(V)* for five, *(X)* ten *(L)* fifty, *(C)* an hundred, *(D)* five hundred, *(M)* a thousand, and all these are called *numeral letters*.

E. What doth a lesser numeral letter (placed before a greater) take away?

F. It taketh away just so much as it is in its self, so *(i)* set before *(v)* as thus *(iv)* makes four.

E. What doth it, being set *after*?

F. Ad so much as it is in its self, so *(i)* set after *(v)* thus *(vi)* maketh six: after *(x)* thus *(xi)* eleven.

E. If a *crof-line* be made over a numeral letter, what doth it imply?

F. Thousands, so a crof-line over \overline{v} is five thousand, over \overline{x} ten thousand and so of the rest.

E. So much of Letters distinguished according to their *shape*: can you say any thing of letters distinguished according to their *sound*?

F. Yes, that I can, but I shall leave that to *George* and *Henry*, the two next speakers.

DIALOGUE IV.

*George, Henry.*Of letters distinguished according to *sound*.**G.** *Henry*, how are letters distinguished according to their *sound*?**H.** Into 1. *vowels*, (of which are made diphthongs) or 2. *consonants*.**G.** How are consonants divided?**H.** Into 1. *Mutes*, or 2. half-*vowels*.**G.** How are half-vowels divided?**H.** Into 1. *liquids*, or 2. *double-consonants*.**G.** Your distinguishing of letters thus according to their *sound*, I like very well, but hear me one word.**H.** Well, I hear you, say on.**G.** Shall we have any thing of all these, to wit, of vowels, diphthongs, consonants, and the rest, as they lie in their order?**H.** Yea, you shall have a Dialogue of each one of them.**G.** Your Dialogue then of vowels in the first place.**H.** Attend to *James* and *Kellam*.

DIALOGUE V.

James, Kellam.

OF Vowels.

J. Play-fellow what is a vowel?**K.** A *vowel* is a letter which *maketh a full and perfect sound of its self*. I.

I. How many howels are there?

K. Five, to wit, *a, e, i, o, u*, to which also is added the greek vowel (*y*.)

I. Are *a, e, i, o, u*, alwaies howels?

K. No, for (*i*) and (*u*) in the same syllable, placed either before themselves, or other vowels, are consonants.

I. How are they written when they are howels? how when consonants?

K. When vowels thus, (*i, u,*) when consonants thus, (*j, v,*)

I. Are (*j*) and (*v*) when they are consonants, set before all the howels?

K. Yea.

I. Pour example of (*j*)

K. *Ja, je, ji, jo, ju: jack, jet, jg, jog, jug.*

I. Pour example of (*v*.)

K. *Va, ve, vi, vo, vn: vast, verse, vine, vomit vulgar*, also (*y*) is a consonant when it is placed before *a, e, o*, as *ya, ye, yo, yate, yet, yolk*.

I. But tell me one thing.

K. What is it?

I. When *j*, and *y* are consonants, are they sounded alike?

K. No; for (*j*) before *a, e, o*, makes *jack, jet, jog*, as you have heard even now: but *y* before them makes *yate, yet, yolk*, and that is the reason why (*yet*) differs so from (*jet*) as to *jet* up and down.

I. But what say you of *y*, as also of *w*, coming after *a, e, o*?

K. I say that (*y*) as also (*w*) coming after *a*, *e*, *o*, become vowels, and make diphthongs, as *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, *aw*, *ew*, *ow*.

I. What more?

K. That *y*, is never set before (*i*) or (*u*) therefore I said even now, *ya*, *ye*, *yo*, leaving out (*i*) and (*u*); also that (*w*) never comes before (*u*).

I. But by your favour, (*y*) doth sometimes come before (*i*), as this word (*yield*) can witness.

K. True, in this word (*y*) cometh before (*i*) but you must take notice, that the sound of (*ee*) in that word is expressed by (*ie*); so is it also in *shield*, *field*, and in many other such-like words.

I. To go on then, have you any thing else to say of *y*, and *w*?

K. Onely this, that after (*i*) neither (*w*) nor (*y*) can stand in the same syllable; nor after (*u*) neither, except (*v*) become a consonant, and (*y*) a vowel; as to *vy*, with any one: the word *vy* here makes it good.

I. Now let's hear the Dialogue of diphthongs, *Kellam*.

K. You shall *James*, but it must be out of the mouths of *Luke* and *Michael*.

Dialogue

DIALOGUE VI.

Luke, Michael.

Of Diphthongs.

L. **M**ichael, how are diphthongs made ?
M. Of the vowels diversly placed.

L. Will any two vowels make a diphthong?

M. No, *i*, and *u*, before any vowels will not make diphthongs.

L. Why so?

M. Because they must either, 1. be separated, as in this word *pi-ety* : *i*, is separated from (*e*) ; or else 2. they must be turned into consonants, as in this word *in-vent* (*v*) is a consonant ; or 3. one of the vowels is but little sounded, so we sound (*u*) but very little in these words, *guid-ance*, *guide*, *guist*, and the like.

L. What vowels then coming before other vowels will make diphthongs ?

M. These three, to wit, *a*, *e*, *o*, set before (*i*) make *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, set before (*u*) *au*, *eu* *ou*.

L. But *ae*, *oe*, are diphthongs, and yet there is neither (*i*) nor (*u*) in them.

M. These are diphthongs 'tis true, but such that are onely used in Latine : as (*ae*) with *ae*, *coelum* with (*oe*) and in some few english words borrowed from the Greek as *oeconomy*, &c.

L. What is a diphthong ?

M. A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.

L. How

L. How are diphthongs divided?

M. Into 1 six, perfect or proper, as *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou*: or 2 four imperfect or improper, as *ea, ee, oa, oo*

L. What is the difference betwixt perfect, and imperfect diphthongs?

M. This, in perfect diphthongs both the vowels make a perfect sound; but in the imperfect ones, one of the vowels is but little sounded.

L. What vowels (set before others) do make the four imperfect diphthongs?

M. These two vowels (*e* and *o*.)

L. As how, I pray?

M. (*e*) set before (*a*) maketh (*ea*), before it self (*ee*) so (*e*) before (*o*) maketh (*eo*), before it self (*oo*), and so you have the four imperfect diphthongs, *ea, ee, eo, oo*.

L. But 'twas said before (as I remember) that (*y*) and (*w*) coming after *a, e, o*, became vowels, and so made these diphthongs, to wit, *ay, ey, oy, aw, ew, ow*, now what is the difference between *ai, ei, oi*, with an (*i*) and *ay, ey, oy*, with a *y*? as also between *au, eu, ou*, with an (*u*) and *aw, ew, ow*, with a (*w*)?

M. This: diphthongs made with (*i* and *u*) are pronounced short, those with (*y* and *w*) long: so that there are six perfect short, and six perfect diphthongs that are long.

L. Have you any thing else to say of diphthongs?

M. Nothing at present.

L. Pa.

L. Having done then with diphthongs, a word or two of consonants, and first of them in general, what say you to it *Michael*, what say you?

M. What say I? what say *Nicholas* and *Obadiab*? for they are the two next-appointed speakers.

DIALOGUE VII:

Nicholas, Obadiab.

Of Consonants in general.

N. **O** *Obadiab*, how were we taught at first to finde out the *natural* sound of consonants?

O. How? by the speech of some *Stutterer*, or *stammerer*, I think, who in labouring to express the *first* letter of a word, doubleth or trebleth it, before he can expressively tell us the word it self.

N. Your instance in one or two words I pray.

O. Thus then, *l l l lame*, so *b b b b big*; now letters being first divided according to sounds, the *stammerer* (labouring to sound (*l*.) in *lame* (*b*) in *big*, as you see) taught us how to finde out the natural sound of (*l*) and (*b*) here, and so of the rest.

N. How many consonants are there?

O. Nineteen, *b c d f g h k l m n p q r s t v x*

y z.

N. What

N. What is a consonant ?

O. A *Consonant* is a letter that *must needs be sounded with a vowel.*

N. Cannot the consonants make a syllable without a vowel ?

O. They cannot, for without a vowel *all* the consonants put together, (onely (*ſ*), the note of silence, or so excepted) make not so much as *one* syllable ; hence it is that (*ſtr*) spelleth nothing because there is no vowel.

N. How are consonants divided ?

O. Into 1 *mutes* which are nine, *b c d f g k p q t*, or 2 *half-vowels*, of which four, to wit, *l m n r*, are called *liquids*, these two, *x z*, double consonants.

N. But stay (*ſtr*) 9. *mutes*, 4. *liquids* 2. double consonants makes but 15. consonants, so that there are *four* of the 19. consonants wanting, to wit, (*h s w and y*, (*when i t be consonants*))

O. True, these are (as you say) wanting, but as the letter *s* is a letter of its own power, and pronunciation ; that is, *neither mute, nor liquid, nor double consonant*, (as you shall hear by and by,) so we shall term the other three, to wit, *h w y*, to be like this (*s*) yet we shall call them consonants : but more shall be said of them hereafter.

N. But why said you eben now (*y*) the consonant ?

O. Be-

O. Because both *z* and (*z*) also are (as hath been spoken before) sometimes vowels, sometimes consonants; but of them, as also of (*b* and *s*) more in some of the following Dialogues.

N. So much of consonants in general, now what say you of mutes?

O. What concerneth (mutes) let *Peter* and *Robert* say what they can of them, for 'tis theirs so to do.

DIALOGUE VIII.

Peter, Robert.

Of Mutes

P. **R**obert what is a mute?

R. A mute is a letter which hath the sound of the vowel (*e*) after it, and so forth.

P. How many mutes are there?

R. Nine, *b c d f g k p q t*.

P. But hath not the mute (*f*) the sound of the vowel (*e*) before it?

R. No.

P. Why so?

R. It answereth to (*φ*) the Greek letter, which hath the vowel sounding after it, now this rub (as we say) being removed, all the rest are so plain, and smooth, that none can stumble at them.

P. What say you of the mute (*q*)?

R. That onely (*u*) with another vowel will
im-

immediately follow it, hence it is that we say, *qua, que, qui, quo, as quart, quern, quick, quotidian.*

P. But toby not (*quu*?)

R. Because no English word will have (*quu*) though some latine will, as *loquuntur*, &c.

P. How for half-vowels, what of them?

R. What is to be said of them, *Samuel* and *Thomas* are in readiness, to make plain to you in their Dialogue.

DIALOGUE IX.

Samuel, Thomas.

Of Half-vowels.

S. **T** *Thomas*, what is an half-vowel?

T. An half vowel is a letter which bath the sound of the vowel (*e*) before it.

S. How many half-vowels are there?

T. Seven, *l m n r s x z*.

S. What is the half-vowel (*s*) generally accounted?

T. Neither a mute, nor a liquid; but a letter of its own power and pronunciation.

S. When is long (*f*) to be written? when short (*s*)?

T. Long *f* is written in the beginning and middle of words; but short (*s*) when it is the last letter in the word.

S. Pour example.

T. In

T. In this word (*sisters*) the two former are long (*ss*) the last is short (*s*)

S. But by your leabe (*Thomas*) this that you say of short (*s*) as that it onely should be written in the end of a word, is not true.

T. How prove you that?

S. Thus, (*to lees, to rais, to paus,*) these three, to name no more, to wit, *lees, rais, paus,* have long (*s*) the last letter of the word therefore your rule faileth.

T. For answer, *There is no general Rule, but hath its exception,* besides long (*s*) in these (and the like) words, is to difference them from others, else short (*s*) would take place.

S. From what words doth long (*s*) difference them? can you shew us?

T. Yes, that I can, mark then: These with long (*s*) are usually *verbs*, and are so written (I suppose) to difference them from *plurals* of *Nounes*; so then we write (*to lees, to rais, to paus, &c.*) as you see, lest they should be taken for these plurals: *lees* of wine, *rais* of the Sun, *pawes* of a beast.

S. Can you name more words of this kind?

T. Yea, that I can, but you must not expect them all to be *verbs*.

S. Well, I will not.

T. Mark then, to feel ones *puls*, *puls* at a rope.) the *claus* of a sentence, a birds *claws*, a *dans*, know not the *duns* from other colours, phy-

physical *dos*, *does* in the park.) what *elf*? *teth*
els, 'tis *fals*, foul *fals*) sweet *saus*, blunt *saws*)
 good *sow*: fat *sows*) a *sens* in Gammer, to rec-
 kon by *tens*, or *twelves*, but you must note one
 thing by the way.

S. What is that?

T. That these and others are often written
 with (*e*) after long (*s*), for instance to *rouse* Mr.
Rous, and so of others.

S. Do words with long (*s*) difference words
 from those that end with (*ce*) and other let-
 ters.

T. True, hence we say to *neese*, my *neese*:
 good *pease*, lasting *peace*; &c.

S. Now you have pleased me to the full.

T. I am glad on't.

S. Having done with half-bovels, come
 we to liquids.

T. Of liquids, hear *Vincent* and *William*, in
 the tenth Dialogue.

DIALOGUE X. :.

Vincent, William.

Of Liquids.

V. **W**illiam, you know that half-bovels
 are divided into liquids and dou-
 ble-consonants.

W. Yea, (*Vin.*) that I do, for the fourth Dia-
 logue says as much,

V. *Peto*

V. How many liquids are there?

W. Four, to wit, *l m n r*.

V. What are liquids?

W. *Liquids*, are letters that do melt or lose their force after a mute in the same syllable; hence 'tis that in the word (*blame* *l* the liquid looſeth its force coming after the mute *b*.)

V. But why are these liquids call'd (sometimes) *mutables*?

W. Because of their various changes.

V. How is that?

W. By their several and manifold change of place, they make most variety of speech

V. 'Tis like so, now a word or two of double-consonants, and then we have done with letters, to wit, the first thing (*Orthographe*) treateth of.

W. Of them, hear *Zachary*, and *Abel*.

DIALOGUE XI.

Zachary, Abel.

Of Double consonants.

Z. **A** *Bel*, how many double-consonants are there?

A. Two, to wit, (*x* and *z*) and (*i*) also betwix two vowels is reckoned a double-consonant among Latinists.

Z. Then belike (*i*) is sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant, and sometimes a double-consonant.

C

A. Is

A. It is so, as you may see in this word (*jejunium*,) the first (*j*) is a consonant, because it cometh before the vowel [*e*]: the second (*s*) is a double consonant, because it cometh between two vowels, to wit, [*e* and *u*] the last (*i*) is a vowel, but no more of this, as belonging to the latine Orthography.

Z. To go on then, what is a double-consonant?

A. A double-consonant is a letter that hath the force of two letters.

Z. Hath (*x* and *z*) then the force of two letters?

A. Yea, *x* hath the force of (*cs*), or as some of (*gs*) & of (*ff*.)

Z. But stay, since there are 9 mutes, to wit, *b c d f g k p q r*, and 7 half-vowels, which subdivided again into four liquids, viz. *l m n r*, and two double-consonants (*x* and *z*) onely (*s*) being a letter of its own power, (as hath been said befoze) what is the reason there is no mention made of (*b w y*?)

A. These indeed are not reckoned among mutes or half-vowels.

Z. Can you tell me why?

A. Yea, (*w* and *y*) are sometimes vowels, sometimes consonants, therefore (as others) so I also shall account them in a manner like (*s*) letters of their own power; and so to be neither mutes nor half-vowels.

Z. But

Z. But what say you of (*h*)?

A. I say (*h*) is not properly a letter, but a note of aspiration or breathing, yet (for avoyding of multiplicity of rules) it shall be call'd a consonant, but like (*s*) too, of its own power and pronuntiatiō.

Z. Is (*h*) pronounced before Hebrew and Greek words?

A. It is seldom pronounced before words, that are either in whole, or in part, borrowed from Hebrew. Therefore we say (*Hierusalem*) with four Syllables, though written with an (*H*): but before Greek words (*H*) is pronounced. So we say (*Hierarchy*) with four Syllables, pronouncing (*H*) in the first Syllable.

Z. How you name the word Syllable, what is a Syllable? which is the second thing Orthography treateth off.

A. Barnard and Clement shall tell you what a Syllable is, therefore I shall spare my labour.

DIALOGUE XII.

Barnard. Clement.

Of Syllables.

B. C. Clement what is a Syllable?

C. A Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath.

B. How are Syllables divided?

C.

C. Syl-

C. Syllables are divided into 1 *proper*, or 2 *improper*.

B. What call you an *improper Syllable*?

C. That I call an *improper Syllable*, which is made either 1. with a vowel *alone*, or 2 with a diphthong *alone*.

B. Shew us first how with a vowel alone.

C. I will in this word (*a-ble*) *a* is an *improper Syllable*, may not the rest of the betwix, to wit, *a. e. i. o. u.* be *improper Syllables* as well as *a*?

C. Yea, that they may. For in this sentence (*a-gainst, e-ne-mies, i-deots, o-penly, u-nite,*) the first Syllable of every word is a vowel alone, and therefore an *improper Syllable*.

B. Now shew us how also with a diphthong alone?

C. Thus, in this word (*au-dience*) *au*, is an *improper Syllable*.

B. What is a *proper Syllable*?

C. That which consisteth of one or more consonants taken together with a vowel or a diphthong. So the Syllables of this word (*be-ni-ti-ful*) all are *proper Syllables* because they have a consonant (at least) in each Syllable.

B. Having now spoken of *letters* and *syllables*, the two first things *Orthography* treateth of; come we now to *words*, which are made of Syllables, and first of them in general.

C. With all my heart *Bernard*; but *Da-*
miel

nial and his partner *Ezechiah* have undertaken that business : therefore attend them ?

DIALOGUE XIII.

Daniel, Ezechiah.

Of words (more especially one-Syllable ones) in general.

D. *Ezechiah*, what things are principally to be learnt about words ?

E. These two things. 1 to *spell* truly any word of one Syllable. 2 to *divide* truly any word of many Syllables.

D. Are words then divided into words, 1 of one Syllable, and 2 of many Syllables ?

E. They are so.

D. How many letters may be in a word of one Syllable ?

E. Any number under nine.

D. What example have you for it ?

E. This. (I do not know these rogues strange thoughts) in this sentence, the first word hath but one letter, the second *two*, the third *three*, and so forth.

D. By this then (I perceive) that an english word of one Syllable may have eight letters in it, though the latin one syllable word will have (I think) but six, as *stirps*.

E. It is as you say, and these eight letters may be placed three ways.

D. As how?

E. First three consonants before three diphthongs, and three behind, as (*straight*.) or secondly two before, and four behind, as (*thoughts*.) or lastly three before the vowel, and four behind, as (*strength*.)

D. Very good (friend) but hold a little. The first word of the sentence (*I do not know*, &c. (*I*) is a letter, and can a letter be a word?

E. That it may, but an improper word.

D. May a word then of one syllable be divided into 1 proper, 2 improper?

E. Yes. But more of this in *Ferdinand's* and *Gregory's* dialogue.

DIALOGUE XIII.

Ferdinand, Gregory.

Of a word of one syllable { proper.
or

{ improper.

F. *Gregory*, in the foregoing Dialogue an one-syllable word was divided into 1 improper, or 2 proper.

G. It was so.

F. But may we divide a word so?

G. In my opinion we may. So a word of one

one Syllable, (made of an improper Syllable) may be said to be an improper word, and of a proper Syllable, to be a proper word.

F Make this a little plainer.

G Thus. In this sentence, *O firſt I always ſaid God ſend us a King* Theſe three word (*a I a*) are words of one Syllable but improper ones.

F And in this ſentence, *Let the King live for ey, and ey whom he ſhould ew*, are not theſe three words, to wit, *ey ey ew*, becauſe made onely of diphthongs, improper one-Syllable words alſo?

G. Yea, doubtleſs, they are.

F. What call you then a proper word of one Syllable?

G A word that hath one or more conſonants in it. So all the words in this ſentence, (*God bleſs King Charles*) are proper words; becauſe they have conſonants in each of them.

F. To paſs by then an improper word of one Syllable, what have you to ſay of that, that is called proper?

G. I have ſomething to ſay of, 1 the *beginning*. Something of 2 the *end*. Something of 3 the *middle* part of it.

F Begin now with the beginning of it.

G. Content But that of the two next, leſt they ſhould be diſcontented.

DIALOGUE XV.

Humphrey. John.

Of the beginning (more especially) of a proper one-Syllable word with a Vowel.

H. *John* How may a proper one-syllable word begin?

J. Either 1 with a vowel, or 2 with a diphthong, or 3 with a consonant.

H. Your example for it.

J. This: in this short sentence of three words, (*All's our King's*) the first word begins with a vowel, the second with a diphthong, and the last with a Consonant.

H. Indeed the word (*all's*) in your example begins with the vowel (*a* :) may also all the rest of the vowels begin words as well as *a*?

J. Questionless they may.

H. Your sentence (*I pray*) then with all the vowels.

J. This. (*An end, is of us.*) in this sentence you see that each word begins with a vowel, the first with (*a*), the second with *e*, and so forth.

H. So then (*I perceive*) that all the vowels may be placed before consonants, or may be the first letters in a word, but may all the vowels be placed before all the consonants?

J. No.

H. I con-

H. I confess, we may place all the vowels before the consonant (*b*), for we can say *ab, eb, ib, ob, ub*. But you say all the consonants (though *b* doth here) will not admit of all the vowels before them.

J. I say so, for *b* will not admit of (*i* or *u*) before it; nor *q* of *i* or *u*.

H. Make this a little more plain to us.

J. I will thus then; we can say *ab, eb, ob*, with *a, e, o*, before *b*, but not *ib, ub* with *i* and *u* before it. So we say *aquasity, Equity* with *a* and *e* before (*q*) but not any word (as I can call to mind) will begin with *i* or *u* before (*q*).

H. Will all the rest of the consonants (*b* and *q* only excepted,) admit of all the vowels before them in the beginning of a word?

J. All will, none excepted.

H. You said a little before, that all the vowels would begin words.

J. I did so.

H. Yet, when *w* and *y* are vowels they will not begin words.

J. True. And the reason for (*w*) is, because it cannot be a vowel except another vowel go before it; therefore it cannot be the first letter in a word.

H. What say you of *y*?

J. That in English it is never the first letter of a word, no nor of words borrowed from Hebrew or Greek, as I remember.

H. But

H. But some are wont to write (y) for (i) in the beginning of some words; as *yron*, *ynough*, and diverse others.

J. In so writing they do amiss; since that no word begins with a (y.) Therefore (*Numps*) you should write (*iron*, *inough*) with an (i,) not (y) at all.

H. So much for a words beginning with a vowel, have you any thing to say of it's beginning with a diphthong?

J. Yes, that I have; but I shall leave that to *Laurence* and *Matthew*, lest they should matter at us.

DIALOGUE XVI.

Laurence. Matthew.

OF a words beginning with any of the diphthongs.

L. May the fix perfect (called) short diphthongs, to wit, *ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou*, begin a word?

M. Yes, that they may.

L. May the fix long ones also, to wit, *ey, oy, ay, ew, ow*, do so too?

M. Yes, that they may.

L. But are not the short diphthongs (as we call them) oftner used in the beginning of words then the others (which we call long) are?

M. That

M. That they are.

L. And are not some of the imperfect diphthongs used oftner in the beginnings of words, then others are?

M. Yea, for (*ea, oa*) are more often used, as *Earth. Eat. eat. eaten, &c.* But *ee* seldom; as in this word (*eel*;) and few others, but (*oo*) so seldom, that I know (at present) no words, that begins with it.

L. To pass then from a word's beginning with a vowel, and also with a diphthong, come we to a word's beginning with a consonant.

M. Agreed. But *Nathaniel* and *Oliver* are resolved to see what they can say to it.

DIALOGUE XVII.

Nathaniel, Oliver.

Of a word beginning with consonants, and first with *one* consonant.

N. **O**liver; with how many consonants may a word of one, (yea and of many Syllables too) begin?

O. Either with *one, two, or three* at most.

N. Can you give me an example?

O. Yea these three words (*King, bring, spring*;) the first begins with one, the second with two, the last with three Consonants.

N. What? Did the spring bring the King?

O. Nay,

O. Nay, then, (I perceive) for one impartial
 I kild *rogue* and grand tyrants sake of my name,
 you are leaving the matter in hand, and fall
 to jesting.

N. Well then, though that (of the three
 (almost undone) kingdoms (bated) *Villain*, and
 his matchless *Villaines*, be never to be forgot-
 ten, whilst the world lasteth; yet because thou
 and many more of thy name (I suppose) be
 loyal and honest, I have done. To go on then.
 When a word begins with a Consonant, may
 it be with any of the Consonants?

O. Yes, that it may with any, whatsoever
 it be.

N. I confesse, we can say *ba. be. bi. bo. bu.* but
 will all the rest of the Consonants go before
 all the vowels, as (*b*) doth here?

O. No, *g* will not go before any but (*u*),
 as you may see in the dialogue of *Mures*. Nei-
 ther will *y*, (when it is a Consonant) be placed
 before (*i* and *e*), nor will (*m*) before (*u*), as
 hath been formerly proved by some of the
 Speakers.

N. Well, but I do not very well under-
 stand what you say, therefore pray make it (if
 you can) a little plainer to me.

O. That I will: thus then, we can say *ya. ye. yo*
 but not *yi. nor yu*, also *wa. we. wo*, but not

N. Now I understand you. Have you also
 any

any thing to say concerning any other single Consonant's beginning a word?

O. Yea, something concerning the Consonant *c*,

N. What is it?

O. This that (*c*) in the beginning of a word before *a. o. u.* if no other letter come between) is pronounced *short* like (*K*) but (*c*.) before (*e* and *i*) is sounded *long* like (*s*) hence 'tis that we pronounce *ca. ce. ci. co. cu.* as if written *Ka. se, si. ko. ku.*

N. But what if other letters, as (*b. l. r.*) come betwixen *c* and *e*, or *c* and *i*?

O. Then this rule failes, hence we say (*chest. clew crest*) with *b. l. r.* between (*c* and *e*); and (*ship. clip. crisp*) with the same three again betwixt *c* and *i*.

N. Have you any thing else to say of the Consonant *c*?

O. Yes that (*c*) in words of one Syllable is placed before *a. o. u.* as *cap. cope cup*, &c. *K* before *e*, and *i*, as *key. ken. kid. kiss*.

N. Doth this always hold true?

O. Yes, except when we shorten some words or names; as *Cu* for *Culy*, *Kate*, for *Katherine*.

N. Having done with the Consonant *c*: what say you to the Consonant *f*?

O. That in words borrowed from the Greek, *ph* is used for it.

N. Name

N. Name some of those words

O. Phantasy, Phenice, Philip, Physick, are four of them

N. Pert what have you to say of g?

O. That (g) when (e or i) follow it, doth bring great hardness to learners.

N. Why so?

O. Because g before e or i is sometimes sounded long, as (gender, giant) as if written with (ie. ji): sometimes short, as (get, give) so sounding like the Greek (γ) Gamma.

N. Truly g before e and i sounded long (as you say) doth bring no small hardness: but (Nol) how shall we be sure when to write gi? when ji?

O. Because ji is rarely found in English, gi with g is to be written more usually. ^{when}

N. But when shall we write ge ^{when} with (ie)?

O. When the sound is long, as (gentle sounds) then write (ie) except onely in some words.

N. What words?

O. These, gest (or noble act) gent, gentility, generosity, gentle, generation, gender, genealogy, genitor, geometry, gesture, and few others.

N. What say you of Gifford, with a g or Jifford with an J? Gerwine with a g or fir-
mine with an J? and some other proper names;
which some write with G some with J?

O. I say that our english proper names are
usually

usually written as pleaseth the painter (as we say), therefore we must be content to let them alone.

N. Have you any thing else to say of *g*, or any other *Single* consonant, placed at the beginning of a word?

O. At present, nothing.

N. Let's proceed then to the beginning of words with *two* Consonants?

O. Let's do so; but *Paul* and *Richard* are pleased to do that for us, &c.

DIALOGUE. XVIII.

Paul. Richard.

Of the beginning of one-Syllable (as also of many-Syllable) words with *two* Consonants.

P. **R** *Richard*, what if a word begin with *two* Consonants?

R. The *first* of them must be a *Mute*, or the letter (*s*) or (*w*), which two we call letters of their own power.

P. Then the four Liquids (*l m n r*.) and the two double Consonants (*x z*) (belike) cannot be the *first* letter of a word, that begins with *two* Consonants.

R. They cannot. Neither can the mute (*q*) because no letter will immediately follow it but (*e*) with another vowel, as hath been said before.

P. Are

P. Are there not other Consonants besides (q) that will require vowels immediately after them, and not Consonants, when they are the first letters of words?

R. Yea, all these eight; and these eight are all, to wit (*b l. m. n. r. x. y. z.*) when any of these are the first letters of a word, the next letter must be a vowel or diphthong, hence 'tis that we say (*b*) hate, (*l*) lame (*m*) much, (*n*) night, (*r*) rash, (*x*) xenophon, (*y*) yes, & zealous. All which have vowels immediately after them as you see.

P. But (*m*) will have (*n*) after it sometimes; therefore your rule failes. For we read this word (*mnaſon.*)

R. That is a Greek word, and Grecians joyn Consonants in the beginning of words, that are not joyn'd so in the English.

P. I am fully satisfied about (*mn*); which (indeed) is but rarely used. But what say you to *R*? Will not that sometimes have (*b*) after it?

R. It will not have (*b*) after it.

P. No? What say you to these words *Rhythms*, *Rhums*, and others?

R. True. The letter (*b*) doth come after (*R*) in these words, but they are Greek ones too, now we (chiefly) are to speak of English-orthography.

P. Since we are now in a digression, to digress

digress a little farther, may we not give a guess at some other Greek-words by the letters as well as of this, that begins with (*th*)?

R. Yes: usually these that begin with (*th*) though not all (*thr. ph. phr. pn. ps. pt. ch. Et.*) and some others; as also, these that have (*y*) in any (especially) of the first, or second syllables (though not all also) all these I say, now and then, nay often times are originally Greek words, so also (*stl*) begins the word (*stlara*), but cannot begin an English word.

P. But Richard; when you answered me about (*th*), why did you ad these words, though not all? are not all then that begin with (*th*) originally Greek?

R. No. For most monosyllables are mere English: as *thank*, *thief*, *that*, *the*, and so forth.

P. But (friend) in your last instance you do not pronounce, *thank*, *thief*, like as you do *that the*.

R. 'Tis true, I do not, therefore you must take notice, that some words with (*th*) are sounded sharp like (θ) theta the Greek (*th*): other flat, and little or nothing.

P. Give (I pray) an example of some of them, that are sounded sharp.

R. I will: *thank*, *thief*, *third*, *throat*, and the like.

P. Now also of some, that are flat.

R. *That*, *the*; *then*, *them*, *there*, *their*, *these*,
D *shine*,

thine, this, thou, thus, and others : ad to these words ending in *(ther, thed, theth, thest, thing)* all flat : but I should rather speak of these, when I, or some other come to discourse of the endings of words.

P. *Whoeber ;* giue me now some words that end in *ther, thed &c.*

R. *Father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, farthing* all being flat in the last syllable.

P. Have you any more to say of any two consonants, that begin words?

R. Yea, something of *(ch)* which hath two several forces belonging to it.

P. Pray, what are they ? Name them.

R. I will; one belongs to *English* words, the other to Hebrew or Greek words, or english ones borrowed from them.

P. Your instance now then for it's force in *English* words.

R. *Change, chest, chip, chop, choose*, and the like.

P. Now also the force of *(ch)* in Hebrew or Greek, or *English* words, borrowed from them.

R. These, *chaos, cherish, chios, choas, chusa, choler*, and others : where *(ch)* is pronounced like *(k)*, as if written *(Kaos, &c.*

P. What else have you of *(ch)* ?

R. This that *(ch)* in the names of 1 men, 2 women, 3 places throughout the old and new Testa-

Testament is pronounced alwaies like (K) ; as also in borrowed words from Hebrew and Greek, as was said before.

P. But are there not words, that cross this rule ?

R. Yea, some few ; onely exempted by custom, as (*cherubim*) and *Rachel*, (which some will pronounce *Rabel*), these in the old, *Tychicus* in the new Testament, and so forth, ad to these *Architect*, and all words beginning with (*arch*), (*arch*-angel onely excepted.)

P. Zh begins a word sometimes, yet is no Greek word.

R. Perchance (*zb*) doth so in some forraigne languages, but not in English.

P. As digress no longer, may not (a double ll) and the like, begin a word in English ?

R. No consonant *doubled* will begin a word in English, but in Welch they may, and do sometimes, so they write (*llan*) in Welch ; and the like.

P. Now then to return again to our English orthography, will the rest of the Consonants (but these eight you named before) have either consonants or vowels after them, when they begin a word ?

R. Yea, hence these ten to wit (*b. c. d. f. g. k. p. s. t. w.*) if they begin a word, may have a vowel, or a consonant follow them.

P. One example for all.

D 2

R. This.

R. This. (to instance in *(b)*) we may say *black* with a consonant (*l*) or *back* with the vowel (*a*) after (*b*) as you see ; and this holds true in the other nine to wit (*c d, &c.*)

P. Yet before we come to discourse of a word beginning with three consonants, (for that is the next business) a word or two more of what we are about, to wit, the beginning of them with two consonants.

P. What you please, *Paul*.

R. What consonants (in the beginning of a word) will onely follow (*b*) ? what (*c* ?) and so of the rest of the afore-named ten : for a word beginning with two consonants, (as you said eben now) must begin, (if your rule be true) with one of these ten, viz. (*b, c, d, f, g, k, p, s, t, w.*)

R. To answer briefly, no Consonants but (*l*) and (*r*) will follow (*b*) in the beginning of a word.

P. Pray shew us how ?

R. Why, (*bca, bda, bfa.*) and so down along the alphabet, all spell nothing, until you come to (*l*) : then we say *bla, ble, bli, blo, blw, as blast, bless, &c.* and so with (*r*) *bra, bre, &c.* as *bran, bread, &c.*

P. But will no more Consonants follow (*b*) but onely (*l* and *r* ?)

R. No more will follow (*b*) but onely these two.

Paul

P. Say

P. Say you so? Why (d) will follow (b) as *bdeliu*.

R. One swallow (as we say) maketh no Summer: besides that is no Engl^{ish} word; and it's also sounded without (b) as if it were written *deliu*.

P. What will follow (c)?

R. Onely these three, (h. l. r.) hence we can say (running through the vowels) *cha, che, chi, cho, chu, chap, cheap, chip, chop, chub*, so *clac, cle, &c. clad, clean, &c.* So also, *cra, cre, cri, &c.* As *crane, crest, cringe, &c.*

P. To go on, what consonants will follow (d)?

R. Onely (r w) as *drag, dwell*.

P. What f?

R. (L and r) *Flesh, frost*.

P. What g?

R. H (but of it a few,) *l. n. r.* as *ghost, ghueft, glase, gnat, grace*.

P. What K?

R. Onely (n) as *know*.

P. What p?

R. In English words, (c. t.) as *plot, pride*, but in Greekish ones, (h. n. s. t.)

P. What followes s?

R. A jolly company, to wit, (c, b, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, w) all these, (if no more) as *scand, same, &c.*

P. What followes t?

D 3

R. This

R. (*H. r. w.*) as *that, trot, twift.*

P. Lastly, (for now I am come to the last of the *ten* Consonants, that will begin a word of, or with two Consonants,) what will follow *w*?

R. (*b. r.*) as *what, wrath*, and so I have done with a words beginning with *two* Consonants.

P. Truly you have done very well (I think,) now let's go on to the words beginning with *three* Consonants.

R. Agreed, but what will *Stephen* and *Timothy* say; if they should be deprived of the next, which is theirs.

DIALOGUE XIX.

Stephen. Timothy.

Of an one, or many syllable words, beginning with *three* Consonants.

S. **T**imothy, what say you, if a word begin with *three* Consonants?

T. I say, that the *first* of the *three* Consonants must be, either, *c. p. s.* or *t.* which are *four* of the *aforenamed ten* Consonants.

S. Pour Example.

T. *Christ*, with *c.* *phrase*, with *p.* *strive*, with *s.* *chrest*, with *t.*

S. But what two Consonants will follow *c*?

T. I sup-

T. I suppose onely (*hr*) as *christian*.

S. What two will follow *p*?

T. *Hl.* or *hr.* as *phlebotomy phrase*,

S. What will *s*?

T. These: *ch*, *cl*, *cr*, *hr*, *ph*, *pl*, *pr*, *tr*, if no more; as, *sch*, *sch*, *scr*, *shr*, *spb*, *spl*, *spn*, *str*, hence we say or write *School*, *Sclander*, *scribe*, &c.

S. What will follow *r*, which is the last of the *four*, which will begin a word with three Consonants?

T. *Hr*, as *thrust*: *hw*, as *thwart*.

S. But will not other Consonants have two Consonants after them in the beginning of a word, besides these four *c p s r*?

T. Others will not, for ought I know.

S. Yet, by your favour, there are some words that will begin with four Consonants, as *phthoe phthisis*, &c. Therefore the *seventeenth* dialogue (that says, that a word begins but with three at most) is not true.

T. For answer, these have four Consonants, but they are Greek words, therefore do not at all cross our rule, no, nor our intention neither.

S. Having done then with the beginning of an (especially) one-syllable word, which was either with a vowel, or with a diphthong, or with one, or two, or three Consonants at most; come we now to the ending of such words.

T. Be it as you say, but *Valentine* and *Abraham's* turnes are next to be served, and see, see, here they be.

DIALOGUE XX.

Valentine. Abraham.

Of a word's ending first with a vowel.

V. *Abraham* how doth a word end?

A. Almost alike as it begins.

V. How is that?

A. Either with a *vowel*, or with a *diphthong*, or with *one*, or *two*, or *three*, or *four* consonants at most.

V. What is your example?

A. This, (to say an oath brings strength:) the first word in this sentence ends with a *vowel*, the second with a *diphthong*, the four last with *consonants*: the first with *one*, the second with *two*, the third with *three*; and the last with *four* consonants.

V. Let us then in the first place speak something of a word's ending with a *bowel*, and first of all, what say you to the *bowel* (a? will any word end in (a?))

A. Though in other languages, as *Italian*, *Spanish*, *French*, the three daughters of the *Latine* and in some others; very many words do end in (a,) yet (setting aside some Scripture-names

names of persons, as *Rebecca*; of places, as *Cana*, *Beerſheba*, and the like) it is not so in English: for in that tongue few will do so.

V. Pray name some of those few, that will end in (a)

A. These herbs (though not properly English words) *Angelica*, *Galanga*, &c. end in (a), so also *fa la*. notes of musick. adde to these *ha. ha. he* the interjection (as Scholars call it) of laughter), these and few others end in (a).

V. I see then, there are but few that end in (a) but will many end in (e)?

A. (Setting aside some Scripture-names as *Phebe*, *Cloe*, and so forth, onely (be) to wit, the last of *ha ha be*, and (the) few else will end in e.

V. What say you to, *he, she, me, we, ye, be, se*, and others, are not all these ending in e?

A. Yea, we do often write them so, (I confess,) but it is (as I may so say) through custom against rule, for all these should be written with the imperfect diphthong (ee), and not with single (e): hence is it, that we distinguish (thee) from (the), saying, I tell thee the king is merciful.

V. One thing by the way, many words that end with a vowel, or diphthong, or consonant, have also an e after them.

A. They have so, but you shall have the
rea-

reasons of it at full, as they fall into our discourse, and when we come to speak more largely of the vowel *e*, at the end of a word.

V. To proceed, do words end in *i*, *o*, or *u*?

A. Yea, but usually those that end in *i*, *o*, or *u*, have *e* after them, hence we say *crie*, *see*, *true*, &c.

V. What's the reason?

A. I suppose this may be some small reason: because words in latine end in (*i*, *o*, *u*.) without *e* after them; therefore in English we ad *e* for distinction-sake of those two languages.

V. Well be it so as you say, but to return to the bowel (*i*), do not you finde that words do end sometimes with (*ie*) or (*y*): Sometimes with (*y*) onely?

A. Yes that I do.

V. Pray name some of them, that end onely with (*y*)

A. These, *my*, *by*, *thy*, *why*,) are (through custom) onely written with *y*.

V. Name also some that are written either with (*ie* or *y*).

A. These, *die*, *tie*, *crie* with *ie*; or *dy*, *ty*, *cry* with *y*.

V. But you (perchance) can tell us when to use *ie* when *y*?

A. If you will follow my direction, write (*ie*) at the end of a *Noun*; as a *lie*, a *crie*, and *y* at the end of a *Verb*: as to *ly*, to *cry*, &c.

V. This that you say (indeed,) is something,

thing, but why should we write (*ie*) after nouns rather than after verbs? and contra?

A. I'll tell you, in so doing, by adding (*s*) to the noun, you may handsomely make the plural, thus a *lie* singular, by adding *s* is made *lies*: so also by adding (*ing*) to *y* in the verbs (to *ly*, to *ery*, &c. these participles (*lying*, *erying*, are more handsomely made also.

V. But may we not write *y* before other endings, as (*ed. eth. est. er*, &c. as well as before *ing*?

A. Yes, hence we may say or write, (*sayed, sayeth, sayest, sayer*, but this last with *er*, because it is a Noun, we may write with (*ie* too, as *saier, erier*, &c. if we please.

V. May all words be written with *y* instead of *ie* except substantives or nouns as you call them?

A. Yes, all in mine opinion, hence we write *very, heady, happy*, &c. which is far better than to write (*verie, headie, happie*, &c.

V. What more have you now to say of the *oo* (*o*?)

A. Very little, onely thus much; that sometimes single *o* is put for (*oo*) doubled: as *do* for *doo*, &c. also that some write (*so, lo*, &c. without *o* sometimes, and sometimes with it: especially the *oo* of the foot, lest we should mistake it for *to*, as, *To pray God so bless the King*.

V. What

V What note of the bovel u?

A. That u also is indifferently written by some, either with, or without (e), as *tru*, or *true*, *argu*, or *argus*, especially if it be a consonant v as *receiv*. *leav*.

V. Having done with a words ending with the bovels, come we to its ending with Dipthongs, and first with perfect dipthongs, which are either short, as, ai. ei. oi. au. eu. ou. or long as, ay. ey. oy. aw. ew. ow. will all these dipthongs end words?

A. Yes, but none more fit to handle that, then *Bennet* and *Christopher*.

DIALOGUE XXI.

Bennet. Christopher.

Of a words ending with perfect $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{short} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{long} \end{array} \right\} \text{dipthongs.}$

B. **C**hristopher will perfect short dipthongs end words?

C. Yes, but very few words, besides you must take notice——

B. Of what I pray?

C. That when (ai. ei. oi.) end words. 1 either e follows, as *staire. preie. boie*: or 2 that most commonly they are turned into long dipthongs

to wit, *ay, ey, oy* : as *stay, pray, boy*.

B. What say you of *au, eu, ou* ?

C. I say they also may end some words, yet usually the three long diphthongs are used for them two, hence we write for *gnau*, with *au* the short diphthong, (*gnaw*) with *au* the long diphthong, but the word (*thou*) is excepted.

B. Can you give us some directions when to write (*ai, ei, oi*, with *i* ? when *ay, ey, oy*, with *y* ? So also when *au, eu, ou*, with (*u* ?) When *aw, ew, ow*, with (*w*) ?

C. Though I dare not put it down for absolutely infallible, yet take this for a general direction.

B. What is it ?

C. This : that usually the diphthongs with (*i* and *u*,) are written in the beginning of words, and those with (*y* and *w*) in the ending of words, especially if no consonant follow.

B. Make this plain by some instance.

C. Thus, (*aid, either, oile*) you see begin with diphthongs, made with (*i*) *day, valley, boy*, those three end with diphthongs made with *y*, this that hath been said holds true also in the other six diphthongs, made with *u* and *w*.

B. But what mean you by saying if no consonant follow, will diphthongs made with *y* and *w* be more used in the end of words when there is no consonant after them ?

C. Yes, and if a consonant follow, then (*i* and

and *n*) are oftner used, hence we say *law*, *low*, no consonant following, but *land*, *loud*, the consonant *d* following as you see, though this also holdeth not always, nor in all too without exception.

B. But stay, before I take leabe of these diphthongs, and come to a word's ending with the other, (called imperfect diphthongs) with your good leabe, a word or two more of *y* and *w* as they make diphthongs.

C. What you please *Bennet*.

B. May we write *e* after *y* in the end of a word? As thus, *staye*?

C. No verily, that is needless.

B. May we after *w*?

C. No neither (although for distinguishing some words (in my small judgement) one may put *e* after *w* sometimes, as when we say (he cannot *bowe* the *bow*, *bowe* with *e* would the better be known from *bow* without *e*, but custom oft prevails against Rule, yea, and against reason too sometimes.

B. But hear you me, *y* as it makes the diphthong *ay*, may it be used both in nouns and verbs? As (*a stay*) which is the noun, (*to stay*) which is the verb?

C. Yes, it may, and that constantly too, yea, and in nouns both singularly and plurally, so we may write a *stay*, a *day* in the Singular, and *stays*, *days* in the plural number, *may* in this word

word which I named last, to wit, *ay*, and in any other we may use *ay*, as *gay*, *may*, *lay*, &c.

B. But in substantives or nouns you say we should always write *ie*, (those ending in *ay* here only excepted.)

C. Yes, except (*i* and *e*) or (*n* and *e*) go before as (*valley*, *alley*, *journey*, *Attorney*, and by adding *s* their plurals *valleys*, *alleys*, *journeys*, *Attorneys*.

B. Now you have pretty well contented me, and somewhat satisfied me about perfect both short and long diphthongs, what say you now to the four imperfect diphthongs.

C. I say, that some of them (if not all) will end words, but hearken to the two next that follow.

DIALOGUE XXII.

Dennis. Edward.

Of a Words ending with imperfect diphthongs.

D. **E**dward what say you to the four imperfect diphthongs? and first of *ea*.

E. I say that *ea* may end a word, without having an *e* after it, as *yea*, *plea*, *sea*, and so forth.

D. What say you of *ee*?

E. I say that it also endeth many words, as *Hee*, *thee*, *see*, *tree*, *glee*, &c.

D. Con

D. Concerning *ea* what of it ?
 E. That very few - (if any) will end with it
 (for ought I know.)

D. ~~What~~ what of *oo* ?

E. That not many will end with that *oo*,
 but the word I last named, to wit, (*too*) with-
 out an *e*, and *shoe doo* with an *e* (though we
 write now (*do*) as being better, these I say are
 with *oo*, and perchance some few others.

D. Having done with bowels, perfect dip-
 thongs, both short and long, as also with im-
 perfect diphthongs their ending words ; come
 we now to the ending of a word with a con-
 sonant.

E. With all my heart, but *Frederick* and
Gervase perchance will fret at it, if they should
 have a put-by.

DIALOGUE XXIII.

Frederick, Gervase.

*Of a words ending with consonants, and first
 with one Consonant.*

F. **W**ith how many Consonants may a
 proper one-syllable or many-sylla-
 ble word end ?

G. With *one*, or *two*, or *three*, or *four*
 consonants, and no more.

F. Well ;

F. Well; but may any of the Consonants end a word?

G. Yes, any may end an English word except *e*, (having no *e* after it,) and *q*, to which we may ad (*y* and *w*) when they are Consonants.

F. But (*Isaac*,) and other Scripture-names end in *c*?

G. True, but you must note that these are not English-names.

F. Why may not *c* end a word?

G. Because though *c* and *k* are of like force, yet since *c* ends latine-words as *lac*, *net*, *sic*, &c. and *k* english-ones, as *lack*, *neck*, *sick* &c. therefore we use *c* in the latine, and *k* onely in the English, which when it is long hath *e* after it, as *lake*, *bake*, when short, no *e* as *lack*, *back*, &c.

F. But hold, in your example you spell the english-word *lack* with *ck* why might not it be spell'd with *c* alone or *k* alone, since *c*, and *k* you say are of like force?

G. Why? *c* cannot (as I have said before) because it ends words in latine, and although *k* alone might do it, yet custom will not admit of *k* without *c* before it except—

F. Except what?

G. Except. 1 After *oo* or any other diphthong as *cook* *bleak*, &c. which have no *c* before them as you see. Or 2 when *e* at the end of *k* draweth the word long, as *lake*, *blake*, *bake*,
B
where

where there is also no (c) before (k),

F. But now we talk of (ck) what is the reason that *Rhetorick*, *relick*, and others are written with (ck) and sometimes with (que) as *Rb. torique*, *relique*?

G. Truly both ways cannot be right, therefore to know how to write such words right, you must observe the words from whence those, and such-like words are derived.

F. Shew us then (I pray) from what words these two afore-named are derived.

G. *Rhetorick* comes from *Rhetorica*, which being written with (c) therefore (c) is best in that word, *relique* comes from *reliquus*, which being with (que,) therefore (que) is best here also: ad to this last, the word *traffique* coming from the French too?

G. Having done with (c) that ends no english-word, come we to (q) which (as you say,) ends no word also, but why will it not?

G. Because either in the beginning or ending of a word, this (q) hath (u,) immediately after it: the word *relique* which we speak of even now, makes true what I say for the ending; and what hath been formerly spoken of (q,) in the dialogue of Consonants, makes it no less true also for it's beginning.

F. I am very well pleased with what you have said concerning the Consonants (c and q,) but why cannot (j and w,) when they are
Con-

Consonants, be the last letters of a word?

G. Because when they are Consonants, they must have a vowel after them, and if so, they cannot be the last letters in a word, as is most apparent.

F. Will then *c, q, y, w*, excepted, I hope all the rest may be *last*, and end words.

G. That they may, onely the letter (*e*) cometh after some of them sometimes.

F. Truly this letter (*e*) is a busy letter in the end of words, for it comes after some vowels, some diphthongs, some consonants; but hear me, will all the Consonants at the end of words, admit of (*e*) after them?

G. No, onely some will as (*k*) when a vowel goeth immediately before it, as *bake, like*, and the like.

F. Which will not?

G. (*x* and *z*,) when they are the last letters in words, will not have (*e*) after them at *ax, buz*.

F. Will all the rest have (*e*) sometimes after them, sometimes not?

G. Yes, yes.

F. When will they not have (*e*) after them?

G. When the word is to be pronounced *short*, as *lad, cap, fat, dam*, and the like.

F. Now again, when will they have it after them?

E 2

G. When

G. When the word is to be drawn *long* as *lade, cape, fate, dame*, and the like.

F. But what? Doth (e) draw the word long?

G. It doth, for to draw the word long, is one of its uses.

F. Now I think on't 'twas formerly promised, that we should know the reasons why (e) was placed so at the end of words, or briefly all that might be known of (e) when we came to speak more largely of (e.)

G. 'Tis very true.

F. Pray let this be the place then.

G. It shall, but why are you so earnest to have me tell you what I know of (e)?

F. That I may the better understand what hath been spoken already of *this* letter, as also of what may be spoken of *it* hereafter.

G. Well then, for your satisfaction take notice in the first place, that (e) (though seldom sounded at the end of words,) hath several uses, when it is placed at the end of them.

F. But before you proceed to the uses, tell us what words will sound (e) at the end of them.

G. 1 At the end of these proper names, *Jesse* (David's father) *Penelope*, *Phebe*, and other. 2 after *bl, cl, dl*, &c. (e) in mine opinion (under correction,) say others what they please, maketh them to be syllables: so that (*stable, shacle, ladle*, &c. and others of this kind

are

are all words of *two* Syllables.

F. What if these particles (*ed, eth, est, ing,*) be added to these kind of words, as also to some words ending in (*er?*)

G. They are still but words of *two* syllables, hence we say or write *stabling, entred, wondering, ordring, tendreth*, all derived from, *stable, enter, wonder, order, tender*, and so forth.

F. So then, to proceed to your *uses*; how many are there?

G. Principally *two*.

F. Which be they?

G. 1 *First*, it draweth the syllable long, as you have heard before. 2 *Second*, it changeth the sound of some letters.

F. What letters?

G. These three, to wit (*u, e, g*) so in (*saw*) which is with (*u*) the vowel, by putting (*e*) to it, it is (*save*) (*u*) the vowel, being changed into (*v*) the Consonant: may, and the sence of the word is changed also, hence we say, I will *save* the *saw*, which we did *saw* with.

F. How for (*c*) what of it?

G. Since (*c*) is like (*k*) suppose English words (though) (as you know) none will end so,) yet suppose them for this once to end with (*c*), and then thus (*lic*) ad (*e*) to it, 'tis *lice*, (*lac,*) *lace*.

F. (*g*) also (which is the last of the three,) how doth (*o*) change it?

G. It changeth (*bug*) by adding (*e*) to it, into *huge*, and *stag* into *stage*: both these words with (*e*) at the end being dravvn *long*, but if the syllable be *short*, then (*d*) comes before (*g*) vvithout (*e*) as *badg*, *lodg*, *ridg*, before (*a*, *e*, *i*) (or as some vvill vvith (*e*.) and before (*o*, *u*.) as *lodg*, *judg*, vvith (*e*) also.

F. Having done vvith (*e*) (for present,) as also vvith the ending of a vvord vvith *one* consonant; come we to the ending of it vvith *two*.

G. Be it so, but *Hugh*, and his companion *Joseph* vvill jear us, if vve give them a regardless pass by therefore hearken to them

DIALOGUE XXIII.

Hugh. Joseph.

Of a vvord's ending vvith *two* consonants.

H. *Joseph* may a vvord end vvith *any two* consonants?

F. A vvord cannot end vvith (*c* or *q*) therefore it cannot end, vvith any *two* consonants.

H. May any *two* consonants that vvill begin a vvord, end a vvord also?

F. No, (*sc*, *dw*.) and other *two* consonants begin vvords, yet vvill not end them.

H. In some one or other of the former dialogues, we are told that no liquid before a mute vvill begin a vvord of *two* consonants,
but

but cannot some liquids before mutes end words?

J. Yes, *very often* for instance (*ld*, *bold*, *lf*, *self*, *lk*, *stalk*, these three vvords do make good vwhat I say.

H. But why say you *very often*?

J. I say so; and that vvith good reason: for as the mute very often in the beginning of words of *two* consonants, is placed before the liquid, so in the ending of vvords, the liquid (as if it vvould *quis* scores) very often comes before the mute.

H. May two liquids (though they will not begin) end a word?

J. That they may, so (*lm* as *balm*, *rm* as *charm*, *rn* as *barn*,) these three (to name no more,) ending vvith *two* liquids, prove the truth of vwhat I say.

H. Once more, you have told me that all two consonants, that begin words, will not end words, also that some (though not all) liquids before mutes, or before themselves, may (though not begin) yet end words: in brief so will any two consonants, that will not begin, (for all that) end words?

J. Yea, some vvill do so, for instance (*bs*, *fs*, *dg*,) and the like, albeit they vvill not begin vvords (for *bfa*, *fia*, *dga*) spell nothing, yet these vvill end vvords, vvitness these three to wit (*crabs*; vvith *bs*, *shaft* vvith *fs*, *badg* vvith *dg*,

all ending so as you see.

H. But tell me one thing

J. What is that?

H. May (e) follow words that end with two consonants?

J. Indeed *Hngh* (e) followeth many of them; but this is done out of beauty rather than necessity, onely *two* have a kind of necessity of having (e) after them

H. Which are these *two*?

J. (*l* and *g*) for if either of these two be the latter of the two consonants; in the end of a word, (e) followeth very handsomly.

H. Your instance first for (*l*)

J. This (*bl, pl*), as *able, people* where (e) you see comes after (*l*.)

H. Your instance next for (*g*)

J. Words ending in (*lg, rg, dg*), as *divulge, purge, judge*, have *e* after them, so also some with [*ng*] as *plunge* but in words derived from them you may leave out [*e*] as *p'ungeth, judgment, &c.*

H. Why said you some with [*ng*] may not all with it have *e* after them?

J. No, for if you place [*e*] after *sing*, 'tis *singe*, as to *singe* a swine.

H. May [*e*] follow a word that endeth in [*ck*?

J. No, for 'tis needless, as also to put [*e*] after words ending in [*st, th, rn, nd*] and the like.

H. Say you so? Do not we read *haste, paste, taste,*

taste, breathe, and others with [e] at the end ?

J. I confess we do so, but these | and the like | have [e] onely | as 'tis said else where | to distinguish them from other words, especially the verbs from the nouns.

H. As how ?

J. Thus, thou *hast* made *haste*, to *toste* a *roast*, thou *wast* to blame to *waste*, *past* making the *paste*, to *bathe* in the *bath*, to *breathe* short *breath*, to *blinde* the *blind*, to *minde* with the *mind*, to *taste* a *tast*, and others.

H. Well, now I suppose you have done with words that end with two diverse Consonants.

J. I have.

H. Yet tell me, may a word end with (*ll*; *nn*, *rr*,) or any other Consonants doubled ?

J. *Lancelot* and *Mark*, the two next intend to tell you, therefore I shall be silent.

DIALOGUE XXV.

Lancelot. Mark

Of a word's ending with a Consonant *doubled*.

L. **M**ark may a word end with a Consonant *doubled* ?

M. Truly, (according to the opinion of the learned) there is little or no need of a Consonant doubled, *at least wise of some of them*) at the end of words, and therefore they write not *ladde*, *rodde*, *barre*, *catt*, but *lad*, *rod*, *bar*, *cat*,
and

and their plurals, *lads, rods, bars, cats*, which is accounted the better of the two kinds of writing.

L. But there are, that use (e) after a consonant doubled.

M. I confess there are such, yet there is no necessity of using (e) so, for the word may be written with a single Consonant without (e) as (*war*;) but when they use the Consonant doubled (e,) doth no hurt at the end then, as (*warre, barre, &c.*

L. Now we talk of Consonants doubled, pray tell me what Consonants may be doubled? What not?

M. In short, (c. q.) cannot be doubled, because these cannot be the last letters, (as you have heard before) in the word, neither can (w and y) (when Consonants) be so too, for the like reason.

L. May (k and t) be doubled?

M. (K) cannot, and (t) if at all, but very seldom, and onely to distinguish some words as to *bat*, the bird called a *Batt*, but the cow will *butt*, and so forth, if you please.

L. May what is said of (t) be spoken of some others?

M. Yes, yes.

L. Well then, of those that may be doubled, there must be an (e) after them; must there not?

M. Yea,

M. Yes, onely double (*tt*) and *ll* excepted, and *ff* with double (*ff*) which comes at the ends of verbs as thus to *cut off*, *knock off*, &c.

L. But why except you (*ll*)?

M. Because (*ll*) at the end of a word never hath (*e*) after it, though some in writing take no notice of it.

L. But you said in the beginning of the dialogue, that there was no need of doubling at least wise of some of them, are any to be doubled sometimes of necessity?

M. Yea, these two *Anne*, *Emme*: and some other proper names.

L. Are there any else?

M. Yea, such as these, *asse*, *masse*, *mosse*, &c.

L. But why are these doubled?

M. If a childish conjecture may take place, lest being spell'd with single Consonants (which are onely used in Latine) they should be taken for latine words; to wit, for *as* which signifies apound weight, *mas* the male-kind *mos* a manner, &c. So (*ll*) more especially in words of one syllable is used, and single [*l*] in the latine, as *mel* or Hebrew as *Daniel*, hence we say *fel* with single *l* in latine, and *fell* with *ll* in English, so also *sonnes* the plural of son we write as you see, to difference it from *sons* which is sounded like [*mons pons*], so a *curre*-dog differs from *cur* the latine word, and *curres* the plural from *cur*s, but these petty nicities are not observed by
very

very many ; therefore let them pass.

L. You say that (ll.) and some other consonants doubled have not (e ?)

M. I say so, as the word *full* sheweth plainly to us.

L. Well, but may they not be (though this be not I confess) the place for it) may they not I say be doubled in the middle of a word ?

M. No, if a Consonant follow as you may see by this word *ful-fil* where the Syllable *ful* is with single (l).

L. What if a vowel follow ?

M. Then they must, as (*ful filling*) where the syllable (*fill*) hath (ll.)

L. Once more what say you to *masse*, *passee*, and the like (which now of late are written without (e) also, as (*mass*, *pass*,) will such have (e) also besides the (ff) when a vowel doth follow ?

M. No, therefore we write *pass-ing*, *pass-eth*, *pass-ed*, leaving out the (e) that is at the end of *passee*.

L. So much for words ending with consonants doubled, now of words ending with three Consonants.

M. Of them, hear *Nathan* and *Philip*.

DIALOGUE XXVI.

Nathan. Philip.

Of a word's ending with *three* Consonants.

N. *S*chool-fellow, what say you of word's
Ending with *three* Consonants?

P. First, I say they are not so many, as those
that end with *two* Consonants are: put case I
could reckon them all to you.

N. May any of the *four* liquids, be either
first, or second or last Consonant of words that
end with *three* Consonants?

P. Any of the four may be the first, onely
(*l* and *n*) the second, and none of them the
last Consonant in these kind of words.

N. May all the rest of the Consonants be
the first of the *three*?

P. No, not all.

N. Name those that cannot.

P. I will (*b, h, k, q, z,*) these five cannot.

N. All the rest then, but these five may?

P. Yea, shall I name them.

N. No, that would take up too much time,
but tell me what Consonants will be the last
of the *three* that words end with?

P. Onely these five (*d, b, k, z, t,*) as I take
it.

N. What will be the second Consonants?

or thus, what Consonants may be placed immediately before (d) ?

P. Only (b) as (bd.)

N. What will go before (h) ?

P. These four (c as ch, p, as ph : s as sh : t as th.)

N. What will go before (k) ?

P. (s) as sk : though (seldom or never) sk is found to be the two last of the three Consonants in English

N. What goes before (s) ?

P. These three, [k as ks, p as ps, t as ts :]

N. Lastly what goeth before (t) ? for that is the last of the afore-named five ?

P. These and perchance others, to wit, [h as ht : c as ct : p as pt : s as st : k as kt : l as lt : n as nt : r as rt :]

N. Now I am satisfied about these Consonants, as what and how many may be the first or second or third consonant in words that end with three Consonants, but are not some of these to be used figuratively, that is when a vowel is left out in the midst ?

P. Yea, all these (if not more) to wit, (lft, nft, rft, lpt, mpt, rpt, rnt, rld, sh'd, sh't, ckt, lkt, nkt, rkt,) these 14 I say, for the most part are so used, as help't for helped, crush't for crushed, bedesk't for bedesked, &c.

N. Can you say any thing else of words that end with three Consonants ?

P. Yes,

P. Yes, this; that those are *plurals* that have (*s*) for their last letter, and that some of these plurals may be words of many syllables; as these words *patients, deservings, sayings*, and the like, prove it to be true.

N. But what say you of them, that end with (*d, b, k, oz s?*)

P. I say they are not usually plurals, but for the most part, nay, I had almost said altogether, they are words of *one* syllable.

N. What more have you of words that end with three Consonants?

P. Onely this, that none of them will have the busy letter (*e*) (as we call it) after them.

N. So much for a word's ending with three consonants, come we to those that end with four.

P. *Roland* and *Simon* will tell you what they have to say of such, though I hold my peace.

DIALOGUE XXVII.

Roland. Simon.

Of a word's ending with *four* Consonants.

R. **W**hat say you to words that end with four Consonants?

S. I say in the first place that words of *four* Consonants are fewest, being not so many by far

far as those of *three*, or *two*, or *one*, are.

R. Pray the four liquids (*l, m, n, r,*) be the first of the four Consonants?

S. Yea, that they may.

R. What other Consonants may be the first of the four also?

S. Onely (*g*) as I can call to mind.

R. What may be the last of the four?

S. (*h s* or *t.*)

R. What may be the two middlemost?

S. Why, (*ft, gt, ht, mt, gs, ph,*) these six and no more, for ought I know.

R. To be short, can you reckon unto us all or at leastwise most of the endings of words with four Consonants?

S. That I can: words with four Consonants either end with (though rarely) *lsth, ngth, rmth*, or else with *ghs, ghth, mphs* or lastly *ngst*.

R. But may not a word end with five Consonants?

S. It may, but this is done *figuratively*, to wit, when some vowel is cast away from between them, as *thought'st brought'st*.

R. Pray what vowel is cast away in these two words?

S. The vowel (*e*) for they should be written thus, *thoughtest, broughtest*, with (*e*) as you see

R. What more have you to say of words ending

ending with *four* Consonants?

S. That the word (*strength*) as it begins with *three* Consonants (which are as many as can begin a word,) so also it ends with *four*, which are as many as can end a word.

R. What else?

S. I say, (to bundle up all,) 1 that words ending with *four* Consonants, especially those that end with (*s*) are plurals. 2 that they are for the most part words of one syllable. 3 that none of them will have the busy letter (*e*) after them also.

R. In your last answer, you said that those that ended with the letter (*s*) were plurals, will you here take an occasion to tell us something of plurals? Though this I confess be a kind of digression.

S. Though I will not, yet the two next shall take the occasion to tell you what of plurals shall satisfy and content you.

DIALOGUE XXVIII.

Tobias. Alexander.

Concerning words that are *plurals*.

T. **A** *Alexander*, what call you a *plural*?

A. That that speaks but of *one*, as one *whip*, one *dog*, you know is a *Singular*: but that

that speaks of *more* than *one*, as *whips*, *dogs*, we call *plurals*.

1. Very good, I see that the two plurals, you mention here, to wit, *whips*, *dogs*, both of them end with (s) having no (e) before the (s) as these plurals *trades*, *spades*, *lakes*, and the like have; now how shall one know when to write plurals without (e,) when with (e) before (s) ?

A. How ? Why by these directions.

T. What directions ?

A. First, mark where there is no need of (e) in the end of a word in the singular number, there is no need of it in the plural also: as *hat*, *hats*, *land*, *lands*, &c.

T. But is there not some exception ?

A. Yea, when the singular endeth with 1 a vowel or diphthong, as *fly*, or 2 with (w) as *crow*, then (e) must go before (s) in the plurals, as *flies*, *crowes*, &c.

T. When there is need of (e) in the singular, there must be in the plural also, must there not ?

A. Yea, questionless, so *trade*, *spade*, *lake*, (the words that I used even now) their plurals are (*trades*, *spades*, *lakes*, with (e) before (s) as you see.

T. You say right, but what if the singular end either, 1 with no Consonants, as (nd) *sold*, (nd) *hand*. or 2 with a Consonant doubled without (e) as *bell* with (ll) or 3 with a Con

Consonant doubled with (e) at the end, as *sonne* with (ne) pray how must (e) be placed in the plurals of such as these?

A. Answer, that the two first, to wit, *fold*, *band*, (and the like) are made plurals by putting (s without e :) saying *folds*, *bands*; next that *bell*, (and the like) is by leaving out the last (l) as *bells*, *bells*, but in the word *sonne*, (and the like) lest it should be taken for (*sons*) (as hath been said before) we keep in (e) and write (*sonnes*).

T. I have observed here all along that your plurals, have no more syllables then the singulars, but is it so alway?

A. No, sometimes the plurals have more syllables then their singulars.

T. When is that?

A. When the singular ends in (ce, ch, ge, dg, se, or sh,) as *grace*, *church*, *cage*, *ledg*, *case*, *dish*, all singulars of one Syllable, have *graces*, *churches*, *cages*, *ledges*, *cases*, *dishes*, all plurals of two syllables.

T. What else can you say of singulars and plurals?

A. This, that (s) in the singular is turned to (v) in the plural, as *wife*, *wives*; *knife*, *knives*, *sail*, *sails*, &c.

T. But let me ask you one question more? Do all plurals end in (s) for all sorts to have one sort?

A. No, these, *lice*, *mice*, *men*, *oxen*, *teeth*, *feet*,

feet, *kine*, and others do not end in (*es*) as you see.

T. I see so, but may not the same word be sometimes singular, and sometimes plural?

A. Yes, yes, these two, to wit, *sheep*, *mile*, can witness it.

T. As how?

A. Thus, we can say *one sheep*, *five sheep*, *one mile*, *ten mile*, or *miles*.

T. So much for plurals, let's now proceed to what follows, to wit, the *middle part* of the word, and first let's say something of the *enclosed vowel*.

A. You say well, but *Basil* and *Geoffrey* must not lose their turns, therefore expect them.

DIALOGUE XXIX.

Basil. Geoffrey.

Of the *middle part* of the word, and first
of the *Enclosed vowel*.

B. **G** *Geoffrey*; (though you spell your name *Geoffery*) in some of the afore-going dialogues, we have had the *beginning* of a word with a vowel or diphthong made plain to us; as also the *end* of a word with a vowel or diphthong: now let's have the vowel or diphthong in the *middle part* of the word (out of hand,)

hand,) explain'd to us :

G. You shall, and first here are words with all the vowels, set down *Rhymingly* for memory's sake.

B. Let's hear them :

G. (a) bat, cat, fat, ~~mat~~, (praf.

(e) bell, cell, fell, hell, tell.

(i) bid, did, bid, did, rid.

(o) black, crack, dock, lock, mock.

(u) bug, bug, lug, sung, tug.

B. Well friend) I have heard your *rhyming-words* as you call them, and that with all the vowels: have you any thing else to say, to words enclosing vowels in the midst, before you come to such as enclose diphongs in the midst ?

G. Yea, this I have to say, if one doubt of the enclosed vowel (as some do) I shall tell him how to help himself.

B. Shew how.

G. Suppose one should doubt whether *bud* be to be written with (o) or (u) let him run thorough the vowels, as thus, (*bad, bed, bid, bad, bud*) and he shall quickly find which of the vowels it must be written with, as for example 'tis here with (u) as *bud*.

B. Very good, have you any thing else to say of words enclosing vowels ?

G. Yes, of some words, of which I shall say something.

B. Pray let's hear them.

G. You shall, and they are these.

a. call, fall, branch, panch, cram, to damn.

e. debt, ger.

i. Kiln, chil, spilt, guilt of sin.

o. gold, bold, com, som.

u. butch, much.

B. Now what say to the two first (call, fall?)

G. I say, that these two, and all such like, are pronounced as if they were written thus (caul, faul, the vowel *a*) sounding as the diphthong (*au*)

B. So then, that may be the reason why branch, panch, and the like, France, prance, and the like were anciently, nay are now very often written by some wrongly (*au*) as braunch, fraunce, &c.

G. Truly I think so.

B. But is not (*a*) coming before (*lt* or *ld*) in the end of words pronounced like (*au*?)

G. It is hence we pronounce *ball*, *foald*, as if written *baul*, *foaul*, nay more, whensoever the vowel (*a*) cometh before (*lm*, *lf*, *lk*) we pronounce it like (*a*) but the (*l*) then must be silent.

B. What's your example?

G. Thus, *qualm*, *quams*, *half*, *valdes*, (*balk*, *balks*;) are pronounced *quamm*, *quammis*, *hauf*, *haufes*, *hauk*, *hauks*;) as if they were so written.

B. To go on, why put you an (*a*) to damn, and not to cram?

G. To preserve the word's Etymology; for it comes

comes from *damno*, which hath (n) in it as you see.

B. So then; that may be the reason why *autumn*, coming from *autumnus*; *hymn* from *hymnus*; and diverse others, are so written; as also that *sepulchre*, *lucre*, *lustre*, and such like; have the letter (r) before the (e) because they come from *Sepulchrum*, *lucrum*, *lustro*.

G. I believe it.

B. But why put you (b) in the word *debt*, and not in *get*?

G. There are some letters put into words, yet not sounded, of which this is one; but of them more hereafter.

B. Why ad you (n) to *kill*, and yet not sound it?

G. To distinguish it from *kill* as to *kill* a man, so also (n) is found in the word *guilt* of sin: to difference it from *gift*, as a *gift*-cup.

B. Hitherto I like your answers, pretty well, what say you to the words (*gold*, *hold*)?

G. I say, that anciently they (and the like) were wrote with the dipthong (ou) as thus, *gould*, *ould*, but to write them so now, is (as I may so say) quite out of fashion.

B. What say you to these words (*com*, *few*)?

G. I say indeed they are pronounced as if wrote with (u) for sometimes we do pronounce

(o) before (m) and n (like (u)) I think also 'tis to difference them from other words.

B. What words?

G. Com and som with (o) differ from cum and sum the latine words; and so also son of man with (o) from sun in the firmament with (u).

B. Were good, but why write you hutch with a (t)?

G. Indeed when a dipthong goeth before (ch) as punch, slouch, and the like; or when another Consonant cometh between the vowel, and (ch) as belch, melch, and the like, there is no need of (t), otherwise there is, as in hutch here.

B. But this word much, which was your other word hath not (t), and yet that word hath neither a dipthong nor another Consonant betwixt the vowel and (ch).

G. For answer, there are some few words (through custome) excepted, of which this is one.

B. Can you name some of these excepted words?

G. Yea, rich, which, such, much, to which I shall ad touch, (though written with a dipthong) because 'tis pronounced (such).

B. Having said something of the vowels enclosed, come we to the dipthongs enclosed so also; and first of the perfect dipthongs, to wit, (ai, ei, oi, au, ou, ou.)

G. Let

G. Let *Hannibal* and *Jeremy* handle that matter.

DIALOGUE XXX.

Hannibal, Jeremy.

O the six perfect diphthongs enclosed.

H. Have you any thing to say of the perfect diphthongs?

I. Yea, that I have.

H. Tell us what it is?

I. I will for your better satisfaction, beginning first with the three first, to wit, (*ai*, *ei*, *oi*) so

(*ai*) *baie*, *plait*, *waite*, *straight*.

(*ei*) a *vein*, to *reigne*.

(*oi*) *boil*, *drail*, *moil*, *spoil*, *soil*.

H. Why in your instance of words in (*ai*) hath *straight* (*gb*) in it, and none of the rest so too?

I. Because (*gb*) doth distinguish that word from *strait*, which is opposed to crooked, so (to digress a little) (*gb*) in *might* differenceth it from *widows mite*, *right* from a *rite*, or ceremony, and the like.

H. Well said, but to proceed; why hath *reigne* a (*g*) in it when the other word hath not?

I To

I. To distinguish it from *rein* of a bridle, without (*g.*)

H Why hath it (*e*) at the end, when the other hath not?

I To difference it from the noun: thus, to *reigne*, a *reign*, to *veine*, a *vein*.

H What say you to those in (*oi*)?

I That some men do write some of them with (*oy*) long sometimes; as *loyn*, &c.

H So much of the three first; what now of the other three?

I Something of them too; thus:

au fault, vault.

eu. — *ow*. *hour*, *pour*, *flow*.

H What say you to fault, vault?

I I say that these two are always pronounced as if written *fant*, *vant*, (*t*) being silent.

H But why do you give no example to (*eu*)?

I The reason is, because (*eu*) short is often turned to (*ow*) long.

H. It may be so, now tell me how the word *hour* hath an (*h*)?

I Because the *h* time of it is *hour*, or, if you will, to difference it from the pronoun (*our*.)

H Well, but (*h*) in that word is not sounded, are there other words that are not sounded?

I Yea, these; *heir* of land, *honesty*, *honesty*, *honour*,
of

honour, host, hostisse, humble, and others.

H What say you of power, flour: the two last having (ow) enclosed in them?

I I conceive they are so written to difference them from power and might, flower of the field.

H I like well what you say; but because, these childish-lipping conjectures may not please others; let's pass over the six long diphthongs; to wit, (ay, ey, oy, ew, ow,) and come to the four imperfect ones.

I Well, content, but Leonard and Maurice, will be mad if they do not do it; and that presently.

DIALOGUE XXXI.

Leonard. Maurice.

Of the four imperfect diphthongs inclosed, to wit,
(ea, ee, oa, oo.)

I. **M** Maurice; have you any thing to say of the four imperfect diphthongs?

M. Yea, something, as thus.

(ea) reade, spreade, head, bread.

(ee) bleed, feed, need, speed, reed.

(oa) choke, cloak, moat.

(oo) blood, flood, stand, good.

L. But why hath reade, spreade, (e) at the end, the other two not? Is it to difference the

the verb from the *noun*?

M. No, 'tis here to distinguish the *present* tense I do *reade*, I do *spreade*, with (e) which is *long*; from the *preterperfect* I have *read*, I have *spread*, without (e) which is *short*.

L. We have been formerly told, that a consonant coming after a diphthong, needeth not (e) after it: neither doth a Consonant doubled, for the most part, nor lastly two diverse Consonants.

M. Indeed, without it be to difference word, or so, they need not have (e) in the end of them, I think.

L. I think so too, but shew us some that will admit of (e) at the end.

M. To *braine*; there's a diphthong in the words, and yet hath (e) in the end. To *tappe*; there's a Consonant doubled with (e) at the end. To *taste*; there's two diverse Consonants with (e) at the end also, and you must note, that there are many of these last that will have (e) after it.

L. What why is (e) put at the end of such words?

M. As formerly, so now again, I tell you; 'tis to difference or distinguish words from words, especially verbs from nouns.

L. To say nothing of the words which you named with (ee); what say you of (*cloak*, *chack*)?

M. I

M. I say that (a) in the in-side of these words answereth (e) in the end of others: therefore such words as these need no (e) at the end of them.

L. Shew us how it answer's (e.)

M. *choak, cloak*, with (a) is answerable to *poke, seke, stroke*, which have (e) at the end, and so need not (a) at all.

L. What say you of *moat*?

M. That the letter (a) doth difference it from *more* in the sun, which hath onely (e) at the end.

L. What say you of the words, *blood, flood*?

M. Onely this, that some of these words are written sometimes with (ou), as *bloud, floud*, and some are not; as *good, flood* &c.

L. But by the way, why do we write (a thy my,) before words that begin with Consonants, as (a) *dog*, (thy) *rock* (my) *lamb*, and (an, thine, mine) before words that begin with vowels, as *an elbow, thine eye, mine arme*?

M. 'Tis so done to avoyd a gaping sound.

L. Now I suppose you have done with dipthongs enclosed in words, (especially in those of one syllable:) shall we now come to words of many syllables, and what concerns them more particularly?

M. I confesse, 'tis high time to do so; unless we intend to tire-out the reader's patience, but let's hear what *Nehemiah* and his fellow-
speaker,

speaker, (that are the next,) will say to it,

DIALOGUE XXXII.

Nehemiah. Philemon.

A brief repetition of what hath been spoken in
several dialogues.

N. **W**hat is our business *Philemon* at
this time?

P. To repeat (briefly) what hath been already
spoken of (especially) one-syllable words;
and then to proceed to what, more particularly
concerns many-syllables ones.

N. To begin then, there hath been spoken
something of *letters*, of which we make *syllables*.

P. True; and of *syllables*, of which we make
words.

N. Right; and of words of one-syllable
which are *proper* or *improper*.

P. Very well; and of proper words as how
they began with a *vowel*, or *diphthong*, or *Consonant*.

N. Good; and that those that began with a
Consonant, began either with *one*; or *two*, or
three *Consonants* at most.

P. As also, how that all words end, either with
a *vowel*, or *diphthong*, or *consonant*: and so either
with *one*, or *two*, or *three*, or *four* *Consonants*
at most.

N. *AN*

N. All this cannot be denyed, but what else ?

P. Lastly, that the *middle*-part of the word, that is concerning the vowel or dipthong enclosed, hath been said somewhat to.

N. Now let's come to words of many syllables.

P. With a good will, but *Roger* and *Titus*, will take it ill at our hands, if we should balk them at this time.

DIALOGUE XXXIII.

Roger. Titus.

Of many-syllable words in general.

R. **T**itus ; can you tell me how many syllables may be in a word of many syllables ?

T. Yes, that I can, as any number of letters under *nine*, may be in a word of one-syllable; so any number of syllables under *nine* may be in a word of many-syllables.

R. What example have you for it ?

T. This. (*ho nest*, *tra-vel lers*, *u-su-al-ly*, *re-li-gi-ous-ly*, (not) *ir-re-li-gi-ous-ly*, (walk) *ex-tra or di-na-ri-ly*, (with) *ir-re-pre-hen-si-bi-li-ty*,) in this sentence, the (three words to wit, (not *walk with*) which are put in onely to make up the sense) excepted) the first word hath two syllables, the second three, and so forth

R. Are

R. Are not words of (*eight*) syllables very few?

T. Yea, very few.

R. Are not words of (*seven*) syllables more in number then those of (*eight* :)

T. Yea, and those of (*six*) then those of (*seven*; and so of the rest.

R. Words of *one* syllable (*I* know) for the most part are english, but what are those of *two, three, four* syllables, and all the rest?

T. Some are *English*, some are borrowed from the *French*, or *Greek*, or *Latine*, or some other languages.

R. Let's have a taste of them that are borrowed from *French*, *Greek* or *Latine*.

T. *Victor* and *Walter* (though I be silent) shall satisfy your appetite in this thing.

DIALOGUE XXXIII.

Victor. Walter.

Of words of many syllables borrowed from the *French*, *Greek*, or *Latine*.

V. **W**alter, what words are borrowed from the *French*?

W. These, (and the like,) *accuse*, *adieu*, *assail*, *attainder*, *lego-demain*, *yea*, and most of our law-terms, but—

V. But what?

W. But

W. But you must note, that 1 some of these words are with difference made English; as *accomplish* in English, is *accomplir* in the french, and 2 some are without difference, as *legerdemain*, *accrew*, *adien*, (if I be not mistaken) are the same both in English and French.

V. Let us also have some directions how to guess at words borrowed from the Greek; both by their *beginnings* and *endings*.

W. You shall, and first for the *beginnings* of words, besides (*chr. ps. pr.*) and others, (that have been spoken of in the dialogue, of the beginning of an one-syllable word with two consonants) I say besides these; these also that begin with, (*ana, caco, cata, dia, eu, epi, hyper,*) and the like, as *Anagram, Cacophony, Catalogue, Dialogue, Enphony, Epilogue, Hyperbole*, &c. are Greek words.

V. Now how to guess at them by their *endings*.

W. Words ending in (*ogue, arch, uch, isme,*) and the like, as *prologue, monarch, Eunuch, baptisme*, &c. are also Greek, but this you must note by the way.

V. What I pray?

W. That these coming from Greece through Rome, are new *stamps*, and we also (when with us) coyne them after our fashion.

V. Show us how.

W. Thus, in Greek *βαπτισμος* is baptismus

G

in

in latine, *baptisme* in English.

V. Well then, you have given us tastes now of words borrowed both from French, and Greek: let's have a taste also by the beginnings and endings of such that are derived from the latine.

W. You shall. Thus then; words (though not all) that begin with (*ab, ad, bene, circum, super, trans,*) and the like, as *abuse, adhere, benevolence, circumstance, superlative, transgress,* &c. are from the latine: to which we may add many words also, that begin with (*am, di, dis, re, se, cno*)

V. How to guess at them by their endings?

W. Most words ending in *ence* or *ance*, are in latine in *entia* and *antia*, as *patience, patientia, temperance, temperantia*, so most words in (*ion*) being verbals: derived (as Scholars know) from the latter supine, are in (*io*) in latine, to go through all the vowels; *action, connexion, derision, extortion, percussio, &c. actio, connexion, derisio, extortio, percussio, &c.*

V. What words else?

W. Words in (*ty*) are in (*tas*), as *charity, charitas*, in (*ous*), are in latine (*us* or *osus*): as *pious, pius, religious, religiosus*, so *our* in *or*: as *honour, honor, (ble)* in *bilis*: as *flexible, flexibilis*, and many more; but here also you must note by the way,

V. What

V. What I pray?

W. That all these rules, are not so generally true, as to admit of no exceptions: for (to instance in one for all) these words (*fashion, onion*) end in (*ion*;) but the latine words are not *fashio, onio*, thus much each *Abecedarian* can tell you.

V. I believe you, but can you give us more of these?

W. Yea, that I can; very many more, but (to avoyd tediousness) I shall referre you to Mr. *Willis* his *vestibulum linguae latinae*. or as he also call's it, his *dictionary for children*, where you may be satisfied to the full.

V. So much for guesses of words by the beginnings, and endings, borrowed from the latine, but one thing by the way, may not what was said formerly about the beginnings, and endings (chiefly) of one-syllable words, belong also to words of many syllables?

W. Yea, doubtless they may, onely words of many syllables, will not end with *few* consonants, (as I take it.)

V. What else have you to say of many syllable words?

W. Many things, but there are others, that will be angry, if their turnes should not be served.

DIALOGUE XXXV.

Andrew. Barnaby.

Of things in some sort more properly belonging
to many-syllable words, and first of their
beginnings.

A *Barnaby*, are there not some things, that
may be said of many-syllable words,
that do not so properly belong to one-syllable
ones?

B. Yes, that there are:

A. *What* will treat of them?

B. I will, considering once again the *begin-
nings*, then the *endings*, and lastly the *middle
syllables*, of such words of many syllables.

A. Do so then; beginning with the *be-
ginnings*.

B. Content, *Andrew*.

A. Now then, what say you in the first
place?

B. I say, to know when to write (*ce* or *se*)
when (*e* or *i*) is doubtful, but because most are
written with (*s*) as *seated, sealed, seldome, service*,
&c. therefore (for the most part) write (*s*) be-
fore (*e* and *i*) and not (*c*.)

A. But are there none excepted words?

B. Yea, these, and perchance some few others:

cele-

celebrate, celestial, celerity, censor, censure, Centurian, ceasing, cement, center, ceremony, certain, certify, ceruse, these I say with (e) are excepted :

A. What are excepted with (i) pray tell us also.

B. These, cited, cistern, cider, Cinnamon, circle, circuit, cirren, city, citizen, and all words beginning with *circum*, as *circumstance*, *circumvent*, &c. also *civit*, *civil*, with (i) are also excepted, hence 'tis because *cited* is written with (e) therefore *incited*, *citation*, *incitation*, are written with (e) also.

A. But I find some words beginning with (e) as *enquire* or *inquire*, now to which is the best way to write such words as these?

B. If the derivatives be written with (e) then write always (i); for that is best : if with (e) then (e) still.

A. Shew how?

B. Thus, because we write *inquisition*, with (i) *information*, with (i) also, therefore to write *inquire*, *inform* is best, and the like may be said of all others of like kind.

A. What say you of a word that begins with a vowel, having but one consonant after it?

B. I say the vowel is commonly spell'd alone, as *a*-postle, *e*-quity.

A. But is there not exceptions?

B. Yes, words of one syllable as (*one*.) and compound words as (*un-able*) are excepted.

A. Now since you mention compounds, simples, primitives, derivatives; pray tell me (for my better understanding of them) what they are?

B. Mark then. A primitive is the first word not derived of others.

A. What is a derivative?

B. A derivative is a word drawn from the primitive; or thus, a primitive is the root, or fountain; derivatives, are the branches, or streams: the primitive, (if there be any) is usually the verb; as *to love* all the rest of the family, (if I may so call them,) are the derivatives: so the noun, 1 of the person, to wit, *a lover*. 2 of the thing, to wit, *love*, also the participles, *loving*, *loved*, the adverb, *lovingly*, and if any other, all are derivatives.

A. What call you now a Compound?

B. A compound is either, 1 when two simple words are joyn'd together, as *heretofore*, *wherein*, *safeguard*, and the like, or 2 when prepositions are added to beginnings of words, as with (*dis*.) *disjoyne*, *circum*, &c.

A. When particles insignificant, as *ness*, *lesse*, *ly*, &c. be added to the end of words, what then?

B. What then? Then we may call such words

words a kinde of Compounds also.

A. What call you a simple word?

B. That, that is not compounded, and indeed the parts of a compound word are simple words properly.

A. I am now sufficiently informed, can you (to return to our plough again as we say,) tell us something of the endings of many syllable words?

B. If I cannot, *Edmund* and *Giles* can; the two next.

DIALOGUE XXXVI.

Edmund. Giles.

Of the endings of such like words.

E. **W**hat have you to say of the endings which are more proper to many syllable words?

G. Something: As first that some of them end in (*ie* or *ey*,) as *monie*, *journie*, *tansie*, with (*ie*) or *money*, *journey*, *tansiey* with (*ey*.)

E. What else?

G. That words in (*or* and *ors*,) short, are differently written with (*or* and *ors*,) else with (*our* and *ours*;) as *savor*, *savour*, *Savers*, *Savours*, and these are commonly pronounced—

E. What?

G. Like (*ur* and *urz* :) as if written *savur*, *savurz*.

E. But are not monosyllables, (for, nor, dor) and some others, as (*abhar*;) excepted?

G. Yes, that they are.

E. What say you of words in [*ous*:]

G. That they, and their derivatives are commonly pronounced like [*us*] so we say *various*, *variously*, as if written *varius*, *variusly*, &c.

E. But are mono-syllables as [*thub*, *truss*] excepted?

G. Yea, yea.

E. What say you of words ending with [*er* and *ers*] with [*e*:]

G. I say that they are commonly pronounced like [*ur* and *urz*] with [*u*:] as *laver*, *lavers*, like *lavur*, *lavurz*, &c.

E. But such that have their accent on the last syllable, I hope are excepted.

G. Yes, hence 'tis that *averre*, *referre*, *deferre*, and the like, are never sounded as if wrote with [*ur*.]

E. What say you of words that end in [*eth*:]

G. We pronounce such as if written with [*s*] and sometimes with [*z*] so *balseth*, *holdeth*, are pronounced, as if written; *bolts*, *holdz*, so also *leadeth*, *noteth*, *taketh*, we commonly pronounce,

nounce, nay, and the learned write them; *heads*
notes, takes.

E. But are there not some, that will not be
thus pronounced?

G. Yea, such as have either (*e. s. sh. ch. g. or*
x.) going before (*eth*;) all these remain as two
syllables, so *placeth, pleaseth, washeth, watcheth,*
wageth, waxeth, make good what I say, yet
some there are that say, (though not very well)
washes, watches, and so of the rest.

E. Have you any thing else to say of these
words endings?

G. Yea, that words ending in (*wise, twice,*
ins, once, unce, any, ency,) are most common-
ly written with (*e.*)

E. What more?

G. That the vowel (*a*) hath usually (*e* not *s*)
after it: as *grace, space, place, except*—

E. What?

G. Except, 1 case, *base, chafe*, and few others
or 2 when (*s*) (coming between two vowels)
is sounded like (*z*;) as *amase*, as if wrote
amazs.

E. You said eben now, that words written
with (*ance* or *ence*), were written with (*o*;) but
by your favour, many words in (*ence*) are
wrote with (*s*;) as to *recompense, to sense*, and
the like.

G. True, but these are verbs, and are so
written,

written, to difference them from the *nouns*, which we write with *once* with a (c:) hence we say, to *fence* a *fence*: to *recompense* a *recompence*: to *devise* a *device*.

E. And are there not other words, that are so differenced?

G. Yea, as to *practise*, a *practice*, the first with (s,) the last with (c.)

E. But there are some, that are not so differenced; for what, say you, to these? To *excuse*, an *excuse*, to *abuse*, an *abuse*, to *use* an *use*, to *rise* a *rise*?

G. True, in these the noun is not differenced from the verb by (c,) yet they are by *accent*, for the *verbs* have their *accent* in the *last* syllable, the *nouns* in the *first*, as you may see.

E. What say you of the one syllable words (*use*, *rise*?)

G. I say, that the *verb* is sounded in these words, as if wrote with (z): as to *use*, as if it were written thus; (to *use*, a *use*,) to *rise* a *rise*.)

E. Are there no more words of this kinde, thus differenced by *accent*?

G. Yes. To *convert*, a *convert*,) to *rebel*, a *rebel*) to *incense*, the *incense*, here the nouns (which are known by having (a *an* or *the*) before them) these (I say) are lifted up in the *first* syllable, the verbs in the *last*.

E. Again,

E. Again, there are some words, that are like these, that are sounded, and written alike; how shall we difference such?

G. Onely by their differing in signification; so (a well) differs from, (I am well,) and a bell-weather, from fair weather vvhich holds the same in others also, ad to these General of an army vvith great G, and general rule vvith a little g, and the like.

E. But to drab to a conclusion of this Dialogue, there are some words (most of them not write alike, I confess) yet so nere in sound, that I know not (almost) how to difference them.

G. These also are usually differenced by their signification: and if you vvill, you shall have here a little Catalogue vvorth your reading.

E. Content.

G. But let the tyvo next repeat it, for I am weary.

DIALOGUE XXXVII.

Isaac. Marmaduke.

A Catalogue of vvords near in sound, differing in Writing and signification.

I. Play-fellow, you are appointed to repeat the Catalogue.

M. I

M. I am so, and my method shall be to give you a sentence in the several letters of the Alphabet.

I. Pray then begin with the letter (a) and so proceed to one of (b,) and so forth.

M. I will do as you will have me, so that you will not be too strict an observer of the sense of these sentences, which (for bringing in of these kind of words) must needs be *lambish, frivolous, and faulty.*

I. Well then, I will not proceed to your Catalogue, beginning with a sentence in the letter (a)

M. At the (ascent) of (an) hill (Anne) and I, did (assent) to break (all) the Shoe-makers (awle,) because he would (alter) the place where the (Alar) stood.

I. I like this sentence of (a) very well, now one of (b.)

M. Mr. (Ball) (by) whose means I did (buy) a (barque,) (or little ship), had a dog that did (bark) and (bawl) at the maid, that was wont to (bale) the door, and (bents) the meal; lest the wind [which] (blew) away the [blue] cloth should offend her.

I. Have you another of [b:]

M. Yea. Our man, whose name is (Brute) [bred] up with broven (bread,) being drunk with (beer) like a (brute) beast thought it (best)

best to (*bruit*) it abroad, that we did (*bore*) the
(*bear's*) ear, and did (*bear* the dead (*Bear*) on
a (*bier*.)

I. Proceed to (c?)

M. Mr. Cox that kept *cocks*, told one Cotes
that sold *coats*, that for all he was a *culler* of ap-
ples of a good colour, and his *Confin*: and
(*quoted*) scripture as well as *coated* children:
yet neither he nor the butcher that did *call* for
the *snail* of the liver, should *cozen* him of his
dogs *coller*, unless they would be willing to pro-
voke him so to *choler* as to take *counsel* of the
King's *Council* against them.

I. Have you another of (c?)

M. Yes. The *cruel* Mr. whose cap was
wrought with *crewel*, with his wicked *crue*, be-
fore the cock *crew*, gave *consent* to have a *con-*
sens of musick, as also to *chase* the deer that
were in the *chace*.

I. Show one in the letter (d.)

M. Mr. Deyer the *dyer* of cloth, my dear
friend, that kept a *fallow-deer*, he (I say) never
saw the *Daulphin* of France ride on a *Dalphin-*
fish through the *deep* to the town of *Disp*.

I. Your little one of (e) next.

M. When Mr. Eaton went to *Eton* colledge
at *Easter*, his bread was *eaten* by his maid *Escher*.

I. Your sentence in the letter (f.)

M. I would *fain* give *Philip* that went *far-*
ther

ther then the further bank, a fillip on the brow,
because he did like a *soul-fool* go far for his fa-
thers feather, and then run away with the great
fowle, and after that did stick the sweet-smel-
ling flower in the wheat-flour, that lay on the
floor, and then did feigne himself sick.

I. Now one of (g.)

M. I ever guesst, that he that did fish with a
gentil (or maggot,) and then did steal the *gentle-
mans gilt cup*, and through the *guile* of sin, did
afterwards gage it to him that did gauge vessels,
I say, I guesst that he could never be a welcome
guest, to the owner of it, who now doth grone
because his corn is not well grown.

I. Of (h) next.

M. Haply black *Hugh*, that will never
change *bue* had happily an *beir*, here in this
place, as I hear, who with his long hair did run
after an *bare* or a *hart* in the hollow part of the
balled ground, till he had almost broke his
heart, whom at last having caught, he did by-
him home, to tell it to his high and low, singing a
hymn not *heigh-ho*, to the men in the *hey*, and
other higher persons, whom he durst not *bire* at
all, to run (as I heard,) in that vway hard vway,
vwhere his goos did *bise*.

I. Come we to (I) the homel.

M. (I) say he that did (*incite*) the man (*in*)
the (*Incite*) to (*ire*) (to vvit anger,) and to be
an (*eyer*) of us, so as to (*ey*) us vvith his (*eye*),
had

had but small in-(*sighs*) either of (*iles*) in the churches, or of (*isles*) in the sea.

I. Of (*f*) the consonant next.

M. To do a (*gest*) (or vvorthy act) in *jest*, to jet up and down vvith a *jeat-stone*: to pour *juice* of fruit on a *joice*, that bears up the boards, is the part rather of a foolish carpenter, that knowvs a *jointer*, (or tool to vvork with,) and not of a man, that can make his vvife a *joynture*, and may fish in the river *Jorden*, vvhere a *jurden* is throwvn sometimes.

I. *K*'s sentence.

M. I gave *knok* our boy many *knocks*, because he made the dogs *kennel* in the (*schanel*), of filthy water, and did hide the deer, vvhich he did *kill*, in the *Kiln* vvhere the bricks vvere burnt.

I. *L*'s next.

M. A Seller of (*Latten*) ladles nere learneth the (*latine*) tongue, and he that giveth his (*leman*) (or concubine) a (*limon*) or Orenge, vvill not sell the (*lease*) of his house, for a (*leash*) of hounds, or an horse-(*licker*), for a (*litter*) of vvhelps.

I. *L*'s you another of (*l*)?

M. Yes, he that is a (*luster*) after vvomen, shall never have the bright (*lustre*) of a good name, he may be a good (*leaper*) not a (*leper*) full of sores, yet one of a (*lower*) stature, may have

have more of vvildoms (*lore*) then he, if he be careless, let him take heed (*lest*) the (*least*) in the school of christianity, out-strip him in the (*lessen*) of goodness, and so God (*lessen*) his revvard.

I. Shall we have one of (*m?*)

M. Yes, our man, vvho once gave a mite to shevv his *might*, did *mete*, vvith a yard the *meat* he did eat, his name being *Martin*, he did catch a bird called a *marten* vvhilst *Maurice* the other man, dancing the *morrice* (by reason of a *mote* in his eye) fell into the *moat* (or ditch,) of these *meads* vvhere the *Medes*, and *Persians* vvcre.

I. Let that of (*N*) be next.

M. Yes, It shall. Though Mr. (*Nye*) that dvvels (*nigh*) or (*near*) this place, (*neere*) say (*ney*); yet a horse, that is so (*naught*;) that he is good for *naught*;) vvill seldom (*neigh*.)

I. One now of (*s.*)

M. The vvater man being an *ower* of debts, vvith his *oar* can never get gold *ore* : and the country-man that put's his *ordure* on *one*, of the lands in good *order* can tell us that every (*hour*) of *our* life so hastneth away, that we ought not to spend *ought* thereof idly.

I. One of (*P.*)

M. Mr. *Paul Pierse*, the poor parson, (though a comely person or a prophet) must not count it

profit to wear the robe call'd a *Pall*, or to think that he hath power to pierce with a sword, or to pour-out of the palate of his mouth, when he lyeth on a *pallet*, words against the *pastor* of sheep in his *pasture*, where he doth pray, that the wolf may not prey upon them.

It (*Q's*) little one.

M. She must needs be a *quean*, that is *quite* against the *Queen*, and yet thinketh to be *quit*.

5. What is $(R')^*$?

M. Every (*wheel-wright*) cannot (*write*)
right a rite or ceremony, neither can good man
Rice, though he take a *rise*, leap over the place
where the *rice* was sown, and where in the
rain, the King that now doth *reigne*, did hold
the *rein* of his horse's bridle, neer the great
room, though not in the city of *Rome*.

I. What is the sentence in (3)?

This, Mr. Shute did shoot at a bird, and follow the suit in law, in his new sute, the same day that his man Skigh that fly-fellow, did sue in law him that did sew the skin of the sowe, and sow corn, and at his answer, swear on a Shose-sole, pawning his soul for some small summe of mony, as one did shew, or declare to us.

I. Now there are but few of the letters left that must have their sentences.

M. You say true *Isaac*, but shall I go on to the rest?

I. Pray do, and say the Sentence that be-
 longeth

longeth to (r) for that is the next letter.

M. We (*two*) (*then*) (rather (*than*) you), were (*too*) blame *to*, hurt the man's (*too*), and to lay no flax or (*too*) upon it.

I. (*v*) also bath it's sentence, bath it not?

M. Yea, and there is a little *Rhyme* for it, which is;

That every thing might (*vain*) appear.

We have a (*vein*) for each day in the year.

And you cannot fill a (*vial*) and play on the (*viol*) at the same instant.

I. (*w*) I pray you.

M. If you ask *whether* I went any *whither* yesterday? I tell you that when I did *wait* upon my Mr. with a gold *weight* in mine hand, at the town of *Wich*, there were some that did see a *witch* covered with *woad*, and in a *wad* of straw to wear the man's shirt, that had a *wey* of cheef, in the *wey* as you go to the house of him that doth weigh gold.

I. Now one of (*y*) and I have done.

M. You must not hang your *Basin* and *Ewer* in the *yeu*-tree, neither must ye that say *yea*, do the like. Now (in good sooth,) how like you the *Catalogue*?

I. So well, that I think he is not well in his wits, that findes fault with it, (although you have brought the words *ey*, in the letter *I*, and write in that of *R* to explain others in those, and in some other letters.)

M. I am

M. I am very glad to hear you say so.

I. But stay *Adarmaduke*, before this Catalogue's repetition, something was spoken both of the beginnings, and also of the endings of many-syllable words, was there not?

M. Yea, verily, there was.

I. But nothing of the *middle-syllables*, as I can call to remembrance.

M. Nothing, indeed nothing.

I. Shall we now go and say something of them?

M. Shall we go aside, and let the *two next* take their turns, that have undertaken it?

DIALOGUE XXXVIII.

Ralph Sebastian.

Of the *middle-syllables* of many-syllable words.

BEd-fellow, what do you call middle-syllables?

S. I call all middle-syllables, except the *first* and *last* syllables in the longest word whatsoever.

R. Give us an example.

S. In this word (*commemoration*) these four, to wit, (*me-mo-ra-ti*) are middle-syllables in mine account.

R. Good, now what say you of middle-syllables?

H 2

S. I say

S. I say first, that some of them have (c) in them; some (s) some (i) as *capacity*, *infusion*, *nation*, the first with (c), the second with (s) the last with (i) as you see.

R. But how shall I know when to write (c,) when (s,) when (i?)

S. From the primitive word, as to instance in the three fore named, *capacity* comes from *capax*, *capacis*, with a (c) therefore write that with (c.) *infusion* comes from *infusus* with an (s) therefore write that with (s.) *nation* from *nas*, therefore write that also with (i.)

R. Have you any thing else to say of middle syllables with a (c?)

S. Yes, that some of them have (ci) with a (c,) as *suspicion*; some (si) with an (s) at *version*, some (ti) with a (t) as *redemption*, some (xi) with an (x) as *complexion*.

R. But how shall we know when to write all these?

S. (ci) and (xi) (with c and x) are seldom, but (si) with s, more often used, as *vision*, *confession*, *passion*, *vision*, *vision*, &c.

R. As this all

S. No, you must observe too, that most of these words are verbals coming from the latter syllable (as Grammarians can tell you,) and are made by changing (u) into (iu) in latine, into (ion) in english, so from *complexu* comes *complexion*, *complexion*, and so of the rest.

R. But

R. Now what say you of (r) ? Is it before a vowel pronounced always like (s) with (s) ?

S. No.

R. When is it not ?

S. 1 when (r) goeth immediately before (y) as *question*, or 2 when (x) as *mixt*, or 3 when the particles (*est*, *ing*, *ed*, *eth*) are added to the word ending in (r), as *loft-r-est*, *pitty-r-ing*, *pitty-ed*, *pitty-eth*, 4 when it is the first syllable of a word as (*ti*-able.)

R. What more of middle syllables ?

S. This, that *be*, *ce*, *de*, *fe*, *ge*, *le*, *me*, *ne*, *pe*, *re*, *se*, *te*, *que*,) these thirteen are not usually spelled by themselves in the middle of a word, if a vowel go before, hence *ti-sure* is not *su-re-ty*, *pure-ly*, not *pu-re-ly*, and so forth, besides all these too, (though this be not the right place for it,) are never the last syllables in the word, but must have other letters joyn'd with them, onely some proper names, as *Phoebe*, *Mamre*, and the like, excepted,

R. Your example.

S. Mark then, we say or spell, *genu-ine*, not *genn-ne*, *as-sure*, not *as-sure*, *forti-tude*, not *forti-tu-de*, *inf-ini-te*, not *in-fi-ni-te*, &c.

R. What more hath been spoken of the beginnings and endings, of many syllable words, and what you have now spoken of the middle syllables of words, is very good I confess, yet there remain two things worth observation.

S. What are they?

R. Why? the *one* is to know certainly, (*at first sight*) how many syllables there are in any word of many syllables, and the *other* is (when known once) how to divide them truly.

S. Indeed these are *two* things worthy to be known, but let the following speakers speak what they have to speak of them.

DIALOGUE XXXIX.

Theodore. Anthony.

To know certainly (*at first sight*) how many syllables there are in any word of many
Syllables.

T. **A** *Anthony*, can you shew how I, or any may have a certain knowledge of the number of Syllables in a word of many syllables?

A. Yea, that I can.

T. Let it appear then, I pray.

A. Thus, mark how many vowels are in the word, just so many syllables the word is of.

T. But by your good leave, these six words, to wit, (*make, meat, maid, names, quilt, gualter*;) seem to, nay do contradict your assertion.

A. Verily they do, therefore know, that there is hardly any general rule without some exceptions.

T. *Pray*

T. How many exceptions are there here?

A. Six, just so many as you have named exceptive words, nay each of your words makes a several exception.

T. What is the first exception?

A. This, when (e) (not sounded) endeth a word, as for example, the first of your exceptive words, to wit, (make) maketh good what I say.

T. A second exception what is it?

A. When a vowel in a word is but little sounded, so (meat) another of your words hath (a) but little sounded in it.

T. But are there not other bowels that are little sounded besides (a)?

A. There are, and Consonants too, but more of such as these by and by.

T. To go on, what is your third exception?

A. When there is a perfect diphthong in a word, as (ai) is in your word (maid).

T. What is your fourth?

A. When the word ends in (es,) as your word (names) doth.

T. But is not (es) spelled by it self at the end of a word?

A. It is spelled very seldom by it self; except the letters going before it make a perfect word, as (rich-es.)

T. To go on then, the fifth what is it?

A. When the word begins with (q,) for then (u) with another vowel must follow of necessity, (as hath been said before,) and your word (*quilt*) can testify as much.

T. What is the sixth or last exception?

A. When (g) begins a word sometimes, for that like (q) will have two vowels after it sometimes, witness (*Gualter*) the last of yours.

T. We think, by what you have said, I certainly know now, how many syllables are in a word: but how shall I know how to divide them?

A. Nay, let *Gilbert* and *Job*, (the two next) tell you how to divide them.

DIALOGUE XL

Gilbert. Job.

How to divide a many-syllable word, as first by considering the vowel or diphthong between two consonants.

G. What if a vowel come between two consonants in a many-syllable word, as in this word *gratify* (is) both be-
tween (and) (is) It must be placed with, or put to the former consonant.

G. Why so? J. Because.

7. Because, the latter syllable cannot begin with a vowel, except the former syllable do end with a vowel. And by the way note—

G. What?

7. That every syllable in a long word must (if it can) begin with a consonant.

G. What if a diphthong or two vowels (one of them little sounded,) come between two Consonants, as (oi) in the word *em-broiderer* doth between (r and d,) (ie) in the word *mitchie-bous* doth between, (h and v consonant,) must they also be put to the former consonants?

7. Yea, that they must.

T. What if two vowels come together that will not make a diphthong (both fully sounded) how will you place them?

7. The former must be placed in the former syllable, the latter in the latter syllable, as in this word *vali-ant* (i) is in the former, (a) is in the latter syllable, as you see.

G. If two vowels come together, that will make diphthongs either perfect or imperfect, must they remain always diphthongs?

7. Yea, I suppose they must, except in some proper names, as *Shephar-va-im*, where the diphthong (ai) is divided; *Caper-na-im*, where the perfect diphthong (au,) also is divided; *Gile-ad*; *Be-ersheba*, *Jo-athan*, *Bo-oz*, where you see the four imperfect diphthongs (ea. ee. oo. oo,) divided also.

G. Now

G. Now I am satisfied about a bo'thel's or
diphthongs coming between two Consonants;
something I pray now of a Consonant's
coming between two bo'twels

F. Pray not me, pray the two next, to wit,
Lewis and Martin.

DIALOGUE XII.

Lewis. Martin.

Or secondly by considering the consonant, or
consonants between two vowels.

L. **M**artin, what if one single Consonant
be placed between two bo'twels? As (m)
the consonant is in the word a-ma-rous?

M. It must be put to the latter vowel, or
syllable, (onely (x) as ex-en is excepted.)

L. Why so?

M. Because, the former syllable cannot end
with a consonant, except the latter syllable begin
with a consonant.

L. What if two consonants that will begin
a word, come between two bo'twels, as in bro-
ther (th) doth?

M. They must be placed with the latter vow-
el or Syllable.

L. Why so?

M. Because, those that will begin a word,
must

must begin any syllable in a word.

L. What if two consonants that will not begin a word, come between two vowels, as *calum-ny, cen-ter*?

M. They must be divided, the former going to the former, and the latter to the latter syllable, so these two words before mentioned do prove it, as also the word (*bun-dle*.) and the like.

L. Why may not both of them be placed with the former syllable?

M. Because, the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, when the latter syllable doth not begin with a consonant.

L. What if three consonants come betwixt two vowels?

M. If they be such that will begin a word, they must be placed with the latter syllable, as (*fru-strate*) if not; they must be divided as (*em-bleme*.)

L. What if four consonants or more come betwixt two vowels, as *con-strain*?

M. They must be divided of necessity.

L. Why so?

M. Because, as four consonants cannot begin a word, so four also cannot begin a syllable in any part of the word.

L. What if a consonant doubled come betwixt two vowels?

M. They must be divided, as in *dis-fer*, the double

double (ff) is divided, as you see.

L. But doth this hold always to?

M. Yea, except when the consonant is need-
lessly doubled, as in some plurals, as *barres*,
plummes, and the like, whereas *plums bars* with
a single (m or r) would serve turn well enough.

L. But may not the syllables of some com-
pounded words show some of these rules?

M. Yea, that they may.

L. Pour reason for it.

M. My reason is; because the simple word
when it is compounded, will (for all that) keep
the same letters, as when it was simple.

L. Pray instance in some compound words,
that shew these rules.

M. I will, (*un-spr*), where the former syl-
lable endeth with a consonant, against this rule.
The former syllable cannot end with a consonant,
except the latter syllable begin with a consonant.
(*dislike*, where (s) are divided, though they will
begin a word, as (*sto-ven*).

L. Do not these and the like derivatives
(*speak-ing*, *strengthen-ing*), cross your rules?

M. Indeed they do, but because it would be
troublesome to make new rules for them, we
will reckon them (at present) amongst the
compounded ones, and so these (like the others)
being found in a kind of composition, every
word must have it's own letters, not mingled
with others.

oldenob

L. Are

L. Are there more kinds of such words, besides what you have named :

M. Yea, many more, but (for brevity's sake I shall omit them, onely by the way—

L. What :

M. That all compound words, written with *sh, th* or *ph,* (though these three will begin the word in simple words,) yet found in composition will be divided, thus (*houf-hold,* *priest-hood,* *up-hold,*) and not thus (*houshold,* *priesthood,* *uphold,*) not separating the syllable, and this holds true also in any other of this kinde.

L. But when (*i* or *u,*) come betwixt two vowels, what say you to them :

M. I say, that they are; (especially) (*i*) taken sometimes for *diphthongs*, when placed with the former syllable: sometimes for *consonants* when placed with the latter, hence we say *Jehoi-adah,* or *Jehoadah.*

L. Now you have also pleased me about division of words; both with the vowel or diphthong, between two consonants, and also with the consonant between two vowels: have you any more to say, before you come to the third thing Orthography treateth of :

M. Any thing more, yea, that I have; but *Randolph* and *Sampson,* will say it for me.

DIALOGUE XLII.

Randolph. Sampson.

Of some letters that are but a *little* sounded
in the word.

R. *Sampson*, in one of the former dialogues,
the thirty-ninth as I take it, *Anthony*
promised some larger discourse of letters, that
were little sounded; will you do it at this
time?

S. I will, ask what you please

R. Are *all* the vowels in some words little
sounded?

S. Yes, and *some* Consonants also.

R. Pour example first of the five vowels,
beginning with the vowel (a.)

S. When (ea or oa) come together, as *earth*,
wealth, *beat*, *beauty*, these with (ea:) *boat*, *coat*,
moat, *abroad*, these with (oa,) (a) is little sound-
ed, and here you must take notice that (a,) in
these kind of words draweth the syllable *long*,
(as hath been said elsewhere) like (e) in the
end of other words.

R. Now let's have an example of (e.)

S. (e) is not pronounced in *George*, *truth*,
month.

R. In what words is not (i) pronounced?

S. In these, *shield*, *field*, *priest*, *chief*, *brief*,
grieve, *grief*, *sieg*, *maister*, *their*, *view*, *mis-*
chief, *grief*, *friesse*, *achieve*, *marveil*, *fierce*, *adien*,
inter-

*interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, b. wife,
b. wit, &c.*

R. What words sound not (o)?

S. These, *people, bloud, yeoman, jeopardy.*

R. What not (u)?

S. *Guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build,
tongue, guilty, conduit, league, plague, &c.*

R. Having satisfied me about words that
have the vowels not pronounced, what say you
to the Consonants, that are not sounded?
Pray which are not?

S. (b) is not sounded in *lamb, comb, debt,
belium, doubt, dumb, thumb, &c.*

R. What else?

S. (c) is not sounded (as some will have it)
in *back, beck, lick, lock, luck*, but of that letter
enough elsewhere.

R. Are there any other Consonants not,
or but little sounded?

S. Yea, (g) in *signe, resigne, ensigne, flegme,
reigne, soveraigne, Gascoigne.*

R. Is (h) also little or nothing at all sound-
ed in some words?

S. Yes, as in *Christ myrrhe, whole, Scholar, Eu-
nuch, Chronicles, authority, anchor, halter, chrysal,
Rhine, Arabian, Rhetorick, abominable, melan-
choly*, also in these proper names, *John, Thomas,
Achiah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chies, Ari-
starchus*, and such as end in (arch) as *monarch, &c.*

R. What say you of (gh)?

S. I say that it is little sounded in *Borough,
might,*

might, bright, fight, &c. so (n) in solemn, condemn, autumn, hymne,

R. What of p, and of (s)?

S. I say that (p) is little sounded in psalm, receipt, accompt, and (s) as little in isle, island, Viscount, Lisle.

R. Now we have done with letters that are little sounded in words, shall we now speak something of the third thing, orthography treateth of, to wit, right utterance?

S. Before that can be done, two things (I suppose) must first be toucheth on by the next speakers.

R. What are they?

S. First, those that we call abbreviations, and secondly, words that are not pronounced as they are written.

DIALOGUE XLIII.

Theophilus. Ambrose.

Of Abbreviations.

T. How do you write Abbreviations?

A. Thus, a stroke over any vowel stands for (m or n) as dā, mā for dam, man, so y for your: Mr. for master, Mrs. for Mistress, Mrs. for masters: þ for the: þ for that: þ for thou: w for what: wib for with: wch for which: o for our, &c.

T. Are

T. Are there not others too?

A. Yea (&c. &c. &c.) these three for *and*, (&c. &c. &c.) these three for *and so forth*, (&c.) for *Christ*.

T. What if a vowel end a word, and the next word begin with a vowel?

A. The ending vowel is cut off by the vowel that begins the following word, as *th' intent*, for *the intent*; *I'm*, for *I am*, and many more such like cuttings off there are, which you may meet with in play-books and poets.

T. Have you now named all the words which you call *Abbreviations*?

A. No, in written hand you may finde many more, which you may take notice of as you meet with them.

T. Now lastly: shew us some of them that are pronounced otherwise then they are written.

A. *Bartholomew* and *Gabriel*, do ye shew them it.

DIALOGUE XLII.

Bartholomew. Gabriel.

Of words that are not pronounced as they are written.

written.

Gabriel, what words are not pronounced as they are written?

I

G. These.

G. These, (besides *qualm, shalt* &c. which have been spoken of already in the twentieth Dialogue, besides others spoken of in the thirtieth Dialogue) these I say, (*would, could, should*) are pronounced (*wood, cood, shood*), as if so written: so some words that end with (*gh*), are pronounced as if wrote with (*f*), hence we write *laugh* pronounce it *laf, cough, cof*.

B. Are not some with (*gh*) pronounced otherwise?

G. Yea, thus, *ough, bou, figh, fieth, thigh, thie*, &c.

A. Are not words with (*i* or *o*) pronounced sometimes as if wrote with (*u*)?

G. Yea, so *shurt, chirp*, with (*i*) *work, wort*, with (*o*) sound as if wrote, *shurt, churp, wurk, wurt*, with (*u*),

B. May we ad more to these?

G. Yea many, as *iron*, which we sound *iron*, *virtuall, vireles, apron, apurn*; *uniteon, fasten*, as *muttne fastne*; so words in *ed*, as *beloved, delivered*, we sound *belov'd, deliver'd*, so *wont* as *woont*; *subtile* as *sutle*, *epistle* as *episse*, *tongue*, as *tong*; *schedule* as *sedule*, *schismarick* as *fismaticke*, *blaud*, as *blud*, *people* as *peepel*, *shovel*, as *shuul*, *conie* as *kunnee*, *discretion*, (to name no more) as *d'screshon*.

B. By all these examples a man may plainly see that there is great difference betwixt the speaking and the writing of some english words.

G. Yea

G. Yea truly so a man may.

B. Can you giue us more of these?

G. That I can, but I shall referre you to a book which is to this purpose of *Mr. Hodges's* as I take it.

B. As I said, now I see that according to the latine saying, *scribendum ad doctos, loquendum ad vulgus*, we must write as the priest, but speak as the peop's.

G. You are in the right, now 'tis high-time to come to the third thing Orthography treated of, to wit, *right utterance*.

B. 'Tis so.

G. And with all my heart I would undertake it, but that I know (for certain,) that the two next will handle it for us.

DIALOGUE XXXV.

Josuah. Moses.

Of Right-utterance.

J. *Moses*, what is right utterance?

M. Right utterance is the manner of right speaking out.

J. May not boys by speaking too fast, or too slow, and by other usual faults in pronouncing offend many ways?

M. Yea many ways, but especially three ways.

J. By what way first?

M. By a *Tranlisie*, which is when one stammereth or fluttereth as *babababy* for *baby*.

J. How is that fault amended?

M. By pattering over some *ribble-rible* made hard to pronouance, one purpose: as, *Arx stridens rostris sphinx prester serrida seps strix*.

J. By what way next?

M. By a *Plateasure*, which is when one speaketh too broad; as *yow* for *you* (the country-man's fault.)

J. What corrupt pronouintation este do such kind of men use?

M. This, *mell* for *will*, *hill* for *knit*, *belk* for *belch*, *to spat* for *to spit*, *lat* for *sister*, *leash* for *lease*, *certen* or *farten*, for *certain*, *kerchar* for *carchief*, *parfit* for *perfect*, *sample* for *example*, *stomp* for *stamp*, *gurt* for *girth*, *griffe* for *grasse*, *yelk* for *yolk*, *yerb* for *berb*, *bredg* for *bride*, *knat* for *quat*, and a thousand more of such like corrupt kind of speakings have they, which I shall pass by, giving you onely here a taste (as it were) of them.

I. Do they not also oft-times use *f* for *v*, and *v* for *f*?

M. Yea; saying *feal* for *veal*, and *vaiber* for *father*, and the like.

J. What more?

M. They lay a *noek*, *my nannet*; for *noe*, *mine Anne*.

I. What

I. What more?

M. The northerly folk pronounce (*ed* like *it*) *pleadit*, *intendit*, *unirit*, *belovit*, for *pleaded*, *intended*, *united*, *beloved*; also *gid* and *gad*, for *good* and *god*; *leard* for *lord*, also the scots say, *mercat*, for *market*, *wes* for *was*, *publick* for *publick*, *wer* on *lyff*, for *were* *alive*: *swat* *hat* *like-ways*, for *so* *that* *like-wise*, and there be many others which I shall omit.

I. What else?

M. Some also put (*e* for *i*) as *pietee* for *pietie*, and some write or say *a cup a wine*, for *a cup of wine*, and other like absurdities.

I. But may we not (writing to our country-people) make use of our country-terms?

M. You may, so that they be peculiar terms, and such as do not corrupt words; so the northern-man may write such termes as these to his friend or country-man: *laiche* for *barn*, *bern* for *childe*, *kirk* for *church*, *garth* for *yard*, *sark* for *shirt*, and the like.

I. What should he or any do, if they should write publickly?

M. Truly, use the most usual and known termes.

I. Come we now to the third; which is called *Ichnotes*; and what is that?

M. It is, when one speaketh, either. 1 too-minglingly; as *weter* for *water*, *lerd* for *lord*, *a strea* for *a straw*, that is; *sounding* (*e* for *a*) or

2 to *lisping*, as *cannot* for *cannot*, *sounding* (*sh*) for (*s*), and the like, the *citizen's* fault.

J. Now, the last thing *Orthography* treats of?

M. That the two last, *Sylveſter* and *Bromfield* will ſatisfie you to the full in.

DIALOGUE XLVI.

Sylveſter. Bromfield.

Of the Points of Sentences.

S. *Bromfield*, what is a *Point* or *Pause*, which is used in diſtinguiſhing writing?

B. A point or pause is a *note of diſtinction*, ſignifying the ſpace of breathing, or how long one may ſtay ones breath.

S. Are there not many of theſe *Points*, or *Pauses*?

B. There are, eſpecially eight are worth the noting.

S. What call you the firſt?

B. *Comma*, which is a ſhort pause; diſtinguiſhing the ſhorter parts of the ſentence; and is marked thus—(,))

S. What call you the ſecond?

B. *Semicolon*, which ſtays a ſentence longer than a *Comma*, though not ſo long as a *Colon*, and is marked thus—(;))

S. What

S. What call you the third?

B. *Colon*, which is a longer stay, dividing the sentence (as it were) in the midst, and is marked thus—(:)

S. What the fourth?

B. A *Period*, which (being placed at the end of a sentence) makes a full stay or stop, and is marked thus—(.)

S. The fifth, what is it?

B. *Parenthesis*, which is used to enclose such words as may be left out, and yet the sentence will be perfect, and is marked thus—()

S. The sixth, what is it?

B. The *Interrogation point*, which is onely used when a question is asked, and usually requires a full stop, and is marked thus—(?)

S. What's the seventh?

B. The *Admiration point*, (called also the *note of Exclamation*) which is used with a kinde of wondering, being also a full stop, and is marked thus—(!)

S. The eighth or last, what is it?

B. *Hyphen*, which is a little stroke interposed, either 1 in a word divided at the end of a line: as *The mas*; or 2 is used in words that are united, but not compounded; as *blood-sucking*, *King-killing*, *Common-wealth*.

S. Now you have shew'd us all the eight points, *Honest Bromfield* will you now give us examples of them all out of the Scripture?

B. That I will, if you please.

S. First then, let's hear a Scripture-sentence with a comma in it—

B. You shall: *I exhort therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings, &c.* 1 Tim. chap. 2. verse 1, 2.

S. Now one with a semicolon.—;

B. *My sonne, fear thou the Lord and the king, &c.* Prov. chap. 24. verse 21.

S. Now one with a colon.—:

B. *Let every soul be subject to the higher Powers: &c.* Rom chap. 13. verse 1.

S. One also with a period.—(.)

B. *Honor all men. Love the brother-hood. Fear God. Honor the King.* 1 Peter, chap. 2. verse 17.

S. In what verse finde you a parenthesis?—()

B. *And all this assembly shall know that the Lord saveth not with sword and spear (for the battel is the Lords):* Sam. 17. 47.

S. In what is the Interrogation point?—(?)

B. *Where the word of a king is, there is power: and who may say unto him, What dost thou?* Eccles. 8. 4.

S. The Admiration point.—!

B. *O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable*

are his judgements, and his ways past finding out! Rom. II. 33.

S. To draw to a conclusion (both of this Dialogue, as also of the whole Book) shew me Hyphen — (-) and I have done.

B. Love the brother-hood : this word brother hood makes good what I have said. And now (Sylveſter) we have run through all the things Orthography treateth of, to wit, 1 Letters. 2 Syllables. (to which were added words) 3 Right utterance. 4 Points of sentence.

A Table



A Table of the Persons, and heads of their prattle, &c.

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F I N I S.

APPENDIX

... (1898) ...
... of ...
... How ...
...
...

Faints escaped the Press.

Dialogue 13. page 32. for (before three diphthongs)
read (before the diphthong) Dial. 18 p. 33. for (that
begins with (hh) read (that begins with (Rh)). Dia-
logue 21. p. 45. for two, read too. Dial. 34. p. 82. for
(re, ce, cno, read re, ce, con. Dial. 36. p. 88. accent
and re, &c. also p. 90. accent, To excuse, an excuse,
&c. also for to ue, read to uze a vie. Dial. 37. p. 94. blot
out way. and in p. 95. for Knock out boy, read Knox.

Other Faints, which remain behind, I pray thee,
(dear Reader,) to mark, and amend them.



